THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 120. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Clerical Breach of Promise.

Rev. Mr. Clark Publicly Rebuked.

Terrible Fire at La Crosse.

Hymen Among the Colored Folks.

Fashionable Wedding in Washington.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE CASE OF DR. CLARK.

The Clerical Breach of Promise Case—A Verdict of Guilty Rendered—A Public Rebuke Administered.

The testimony having all been presented in the Clark-Hawkes breach of promise case at Pittsburg, the presbytery yesterday held a private consultation upon the verdict to be rendered.

The following preamble and resolution were first submitted, but were rejected:—

Whereas, It appears from explicit and satisfactory testimony that between Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., and Miss Lillie Hawkes there was, after a long-continued and earnest correspondence, a mutual promise of marriage; and that on his part there is a refusal to redeem his promise, though no fault on her part is alleged as the ground for his refusal; and whereas, this violation of a solemn promise is aggravated by the consideration that the injured lady has been from her youth a member of his pastoral charge; and whereas, the refusal to discharge a solemn obligation has done much injury to the cause of religion, and has given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme; therefore

Resolved, That the Rev. J. B. Clark be suspended from the exercise of the sacred office, and from the communion of the Church.

THE VERDICT.

After an earnest discussion the following finding was agreed upon:—

Resolved, That both from the full admission of the defendant and all the evidence, the charge has been proved.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this presbytery, the reasons assigned by Dr. Clark are not satisfactory.

Resolved, That Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., be brought before the bar of this court, and solemnly *rebuked* for his sin in this matter.

THE DOORS OPEN.

After the verdict had been agreed upon the doors were opened, and those who had remained around the church entered the lecture-room. The scene was an exceedingly painful one. Dr. Clark had been summoned from his study, and had taken a seat in front of the Moderator, and had buried his face in his handkerchief. He gave evidence of intense feeling, and, while there was an entire absence of bravado, the observer could not fail to be impressed with the idea that he considered the finding just and the punishment merited.

THE REBUKE.

The Moderator, Rev. Mr. Wallace, then announced the finding of the court, and in the most solemn and impressive manner proceeded to administer the rebuke. He stated that it became his painful duty to carry out the judgment of the court, and in doing so he did not deem it necessary to refer to the facts and circumstances developed on the trial, nor need he say that there was no spirit of resentment or unkindness towards his erring brother by any member of the court. He then rebuked Dr. Clark for the sin which he had committed—a sin which had "given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme;" a sin which had brought scandal upon the Church and reproach upon the cause of religion. This offense was the more aggravated in that Dr. Clark was not only a professor of religion, but a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was then earnestly admonished to guard well his conduct in the future, that he might not again bring reproach upon the cause of Christ.

THE LA CROSSE FIRE.

Three Freight Warehouses, a Train of Six Cars, a Steamboat, and Other Property Burned—Loss of Life.

From the La Crosse *Leader*, extra, of the 16th instant, we gather the following details of the disastrous fire in that section, reported by telegraph:—

The most terrible conflagration which has ever visited the State occurred at the La Crosse depot this morning, by which the entire depot and freight warehouses, the elevator and contents, the steamer War Eagle, and nine cars, express, freight and other property was destroyed, and several lives lost. The steamer War Eagle, on which the fire started, blazed up like a torch in a moment, rendering escape for many difficult—for all impossible. The extensive depot and adjoining buildings were immediately wrapped in flames.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire broke out on the N. W. U. packet company's steamer War Eagle, which plies between Dubuque and St. Paul.

The men were loading some barrels of coal oil, stowing it on the larboard side, about midship. One barrel being found leaking and having been reported to Captain Cushing, he directed the cooper to repair it. The barrel stood on end, the cooper placing his lantern on the head of it, and while driving the hoops one of them burst, breaking the lantern, and displacing the head of the barrel, and the whole mass of inflammable material was in a blaze in a moment.

SCENES ON THE BOAT.

The barrel was immediately rolled off of the larboard side of the boat, but a barge, which lay alongside, prevented it from falling into the water, and the fiery demon was loose. There was no time to save anything but life. The flames and the blinding smoke enveloped the boat in a moment. Those of the passengers who were still dressed and near the office escaped by the front gangway; the others in the rear of the cabin were awakened by the officers, and under the direction of Captain Cushing escaped by the rear scuttle, and were taken ashore by boats, which picked up many who jumped overboard, one of the pilots, Jim Martin, jumping from the hurricane deck. The rapidity of the fire may be inferred from the fact that the mail agent, Sam. Bugh, who was in the office, had barely time to secure his money packages and escape by the gangway, Frank Hubbard, who was with him, and delayed a moment, being obliged to jump overboard. There were 48 kegs of powder in the magazine, under the forecastle, but the boat burned amidship and sunk, so that the powder was not ignited.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The city is full of exaggerated rumors of the loss of life, but careful inquiry makes it certain that but six could have been lost—probably but four.

The chambermaids report that a man and woman who were still on board when they left, probably perished. The chambermaids themselves barely escaped in their night clothing. As the books of the boat were lost, it is impossible to give fuller particulars.

ON SHORE.

The fire rapidly communicated to the extensive freight sheds on the deck, and thence to the depot and adjoining buildings, all of which, together with the large elevator and the cars, already enumerated, were totally destroyed in an hour's time. The heat was of terrible intensity, and the flames lit up the surrounding country for miles with all the brilliancy of day. Nothing about the depot was saved except the two safes containing the books and money, which were saved in good condition.

In addition to this there are a large number of losses of private parties not ascertained, so that the total will not vary greatly from $250,000.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the Strikers.

The following letter gives an explanation of the position of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company with regard to the miners in its employ who are now striking for higher wages, and as it contains much valuable information, we commend it to the perusal of our readers:—

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1870.—To the Editor of the *Coal Gazette*:—Dear Sir:—We are very glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity offered by the publication of Mr. Williams' letter in your last issue, of giving a statement of the company's position in the present contest with its miners.

We desire it to be understood that we have no contest whatever with any of our men but the miners. The rates of wages of every other class are agreed upon, and that comparatively small body of men is keeping all of our works idle in order that they may force the company to pay an advance on the very high rate paid last year. We notified the men early in February last that we could not afford to continue the prices we were paying, and must be placed on an equality with the Beaver Meadow region.

After being idle for some weeks they came to us and stated that the Beaver Meadow rates, while reducing labor, would give them an advance of nine (9) per cent. for cutting coal, and if we would concede that advance they would resume work. We did not so understand the Beaver Meadow terms, and our Mining Engineer offered to go to that region with a committee of the miners and investigate the subject with them. This they declined.

The coal veins in the different Lehigh regions vary in size and character, and the mode of working and settling with the men is not uniform. The offer to give us "the same number of feet for the same money," as in the Beaver Meadow region, would be fair if it included all of the expenses of mining and preparing the coal, but it is not fair for cutting coal only, because we pay for work not paid for there, and have various expenses and disadvantages for which the compensation is the size and easy working of our vein. This has always been allowed for, and there was a well-established difference in the rate paid for cutting coal between the two regions for many years previous to the organization of the W. B. A. We lost our relative position during last year and must now regain it. We seek to recure terms that will enable us to mine our coal as cheaply as other Lehigh operators, and the prices we offer will give to our miners as high wages as are earned any where else in the coal regions. The accompanying tables will show the earnings of our men from July to December, inclusive, last year, and we think those of the miners by the car were higher than the earnings of miners elsewhere.

EARNINGS PER DAY OF LABORERS IN THE MONTHS OF

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Miners working for company.	3·49	3·53	3·54
Inside laborers...	3·17	3·50	3·24
Outside "	2·66	3·00	2·75
" " No. 2.....	2·58	2·91	2·67
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Miners working for company.	3·50	3·75	3·25
Inside laborers.....	3·16	3·41	2·91
Outside "	2·66	2·91	2 41
" " No. 2.....	2·58	2·83	2·33

Miners by the Car.

	No. of days breaker worked.	Monthly average earnings of each miner.	Daily average of each miner.
Operation No. 1.....	135½	$126·16	$5·56
" " 2.....	134½	148·50	6·64
" " 3.....	140¾	134·93	5·75
" " 4.....	137	135·23	5·92
" " 5.....	130½	158·28	7·28
" " 6.....	131¼	123·72	5·66

From the above we select Operations Nos. 5 and 6 being the highest and lowest.

Operation No. 5.

	No. of days breaker worked.	Aggregate earnings.	Per month	Per day.
Miner No. 1.....	130½	$846·61	$141·19	$6·48
" " 2.....	130½	1269·57	211·59	9·73
" " 3.....	130½	1151·01	191·83	8·82
" " 4.....	130½	869·72	144·95	6·66
" " 5.....	130½	1077·57	179·59	8·26
" " 6.....	130½	1423·28	237·20	10·90
" " 7.....	107¾	913·11	182·62	8·49
" " 8.....	130½	892·67	148·68	6·83
" " 9.....	130½	976·81	162·80	7·48
" " 10.....	130½	851·09	141·84	6·52
" " 11.....	130½	689·24	108·20	4·97
" " 12.....	130½	988·75	164·79	7·58
" " 13.....	130½	594·88	118·97	5·53
" " 14.....	107½	851·02	170·20	7·92
" " 15.....	107½	637·73	127·51	5·93
" " 16.....	107½	759·12	151·82	7·06
" " 17.....	88	644·33	161·08	7·32
" " 18.....	88	416·63	104·16	4·73

Operation No. 6.

	No. of days breaker worked.	Aggregate earnings.	Per month.	Per day.
Miner No. 1.....	131¼	$839·24	$139·89	$6·39
" " 2.....	131¼	901·85	150·31	6·87
" " 3.....	131¼	854·11	142·25	6·51
" " 4.....	131¼	831·97	138·66	6·34
" " 5.....	108¾	430·29	86·05	3·98
" " 6.....	108¾	449·16	89·83	4·15
" " 7.....	106¾	403·87	100·96	3·79
" " 8.....	131¼	983·24	163·87	7·49
" " 9.....	131¼	606·49	101·08	4·62
" " 10.....	131¼	640·42	106·73	4·88
" " 11.....	131¼	600·70	120·14	4·58
" " 12.....	106¼	522·03	104·41	4·90
" " 13.....	131¼	887·02	147·83	6·76
" " 14.....	131¼	799 89	133·81	6·08
" " 15.....	131¼	1091·61	181·93	8·32
" " 16.....	131¼	675·00	112·50	5·14
" " 17.....	131¼	605·43	100·91	4·62
" " 18.....	131¼	762·74	127·12	5·81
" " 19.....	131¼	678·71	113·12	5·17
" " 20.....	131¼	627·62	104·60	4·78
" " 21.....	131¼	726·52	121·09	5·53
" " 22.....	131¼	628·89	104·81	4·79
" " 23.....	131¼	695·67	115·94	5·30
" " 24.....	131¼	569·62	94·93	4·34
" " 25.....	131¼	817·76	136·29	6·23
" " 26.....	131¼	861·23	143·65	6·56
" " 27.....	131¼	951·31	158·55	7·25

The tables of earnings of the miners working by the car include all who were employed four months and over in the Summit mines. They are all supposed to have worked every day the breakers were in operation. None worked a greater number of days than we have assumed, and very few could have been in the mines so many days. The earnings are net, after deducting laborer's wages, all supplies, and rent and coal.

For the information of parties not familiar with the subject, we will state that the miners rarely spend more than seven or eight hours a day in the mines and probably do not work more than five or six hours. Estimating a day's work at six hours, very few of our miners earned less than a dollar for every hour they worked from July to December, 1869, inclusive—and this will explain to consumers of coal why they were compelled to pay such high prices during that period. Very respectfully,

E. W. CLARK, President.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Fashionable Wedding at Washington—Great Excitement in the Colored Upper-tendom.

The Washington *Star* of last evening says:—

The marriage of Mark R. De Mortie, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Cordelia Downing, daughter of George T. Downing the well-known Capitol restaurateur, which has been much discussed among the representative colored people here for some weeks past, took place last evening at the residence of Mr. Downing, corner of B street north and First street east, and was voted a brilliant affair.

The guests numbered about one hundred, among whom were Senators Revels and Harris, Frederick Douglass, wife, and daughter; Jacob Dorsey and J. C. Bowers, of Philadelphia; Professor Vashon, and others.

The display of rich and costly dresses and jewelry was equal to the display at the most fashionable receptions in this city. The bridal presents were arranged in the front parlor. Among them were valuable articles of jewelry, silver plate, etc.

The bride is a quadroon, of petite figure, about nineteen or twenty years of age, and has a pleasing face and intellectual expression. She wore a white moire antique, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. Over her head was a costly white veil and wreath of orange blossoms, with diamond jewelry.

The groom is in color what is known as a bright mulatto, about thirty-five years of age, with side whiskers and straight black hair. He has a pleasing address and easy manners. He is said to be wealthy, and is at present engaged in the manufacture of oil of sassafras in Richmond, Va., and is also a member of the real estate firm of John Jones & Co., Monroe street, Chicago.

The yard in the rear of the house was covered by a canvas, thus forming a large pavilion, which was floored and carpeted, and decorated with the national colors. This was connected with the parlors by a stairway, all carpeted and suitably decorated. The supper table was spread in this pavilion, to which the guests retired after paying their respects to the newly married pair. After supper the floor was cleared and the dancing commenced.

The wedding was attended by the most prominent colored people of this city, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Koecker Divorce Case.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

In referring to the case of Koecker vs. Koecker, we mentioned the undue personal feeling thrown into it by one of the attorneys employed by the wife during the preliminary proceedings before the examiner, who was hearing the suit for alimony. These remarks, however, were not intended to reflect upon Theodore Cuyler, Esq., who argued the case before the court; for this gentleman only came into the case when it was put down for trial, and was not responsible for the reprehensible conduct spoken of in our article.

Levi Wilmer Acquitted.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.

The trial of Levi Wilmer, colored, for the murder of his wife on the 9th of March, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

The Nagle Homicide.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. George Black, colored, charged with the murder of John F. Nagle, in Letitia street, near Market, in March last, was called for trial this morning. Owing to a defect in the old indictment a new bill had to be sent to the Grand Jury and presented by them, which consumed a large portion of this morning's session. At the close of our report a jury was being called. George Biddle and J. T. Pratt, Esqs., appear for the prisoner.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, May 20, 1870.

Notwithstanding the almost unprecedentedly low rates ruling in the market, the business of money lending continues extremely dull and unsatisfactory. The amount of transactions to-day shows no perceptible improvement. The banks generally complain that there is more money in their hands than they can find an outlet for, and the condition of the outside market is not materially different. The demand for money is pretty evenly distributed between the wants of legitimate trade and speculative investments. The rates are very easy at 5 per cent. on call, and 6@6½ per cent. on choice business notes.

The gold market is quiet but steady, with sales between 114¾ and 114⅝.

Government securities are dull and a fraction lower.

At the Stock Board there was a fair business done, and prices were quite firm. City 6s were quiet, with the sales of the new bonds at 102⅝. Lehigh Gold Loan was not sold, but firm at 93¾ bid.

Reading Railroad was in demand; sales at 51·94 @52. Pennsylvania was taken at 56¼@56⅝; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 43¾; and Lehigh Valley at 56¾; Philadelphia and Erie was quite active and strong; sales at 29½@29¼, but closing at 29⅜ bid.

Canals were quiet, with small sales of Delaware Division at 47.

In Bank stocks the only sales recorded were in Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120.

Oil stocks were in active request, but firmly held. Sales of Dalzell at ⅞. ¼ was bid for Maple Shade; ¾ for Ocean; and ⅝ for McClintock.

Passenger Railroad shares were dull, but steady and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s	93¼	39 sh Penna R..is.	56¾
$3000 do.....	93¼	26 do.....	56¾
$1000 do.....	93¾	100 do.....2d.	56¾
$2000 C & Am 6s, 85.		50 do.....	56¾
10is..85..	91	5 do.....	56¾
$4000 City 6s, New.	102¾	48 do.....	56¾
600 sh Read R...is.	51·94	3 sh Far & M Bk.	120
600 do....is.c.	51·94	10 sh Leh V R.....	50¾
100 do...b5wn.	51·94	100 sh Ph & E R.	b60 29¼
100 do.....s10.	51·94	100 do.....c.	29¾
100 do.....c.	52	100 do.....s60.	29¾
700 do.is s5wn.	52	100 do.....b60.	29¾
100 do.....c.	52	100 sh O C & A R.	b30 43¾
100 do.....	52	100 do.....c.	43¾
200 do. swn.	51·94	3 sh Del Div.....	47
200 do.....s5.	52	400 sh Dalzell Oil..	⅞

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114⅝	11·05 A. M.	114⅜
10·24 "	114⅜	11·35 "	114⅜
10·41 "	114⅜		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅝@117⅛; do., 1868, 113@113½; do. 1864, 111¼@111½; do. 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¼@114; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114@114½; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114¼@114¾; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $800@870; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@780.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅝@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¾; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. do., July, 113¼@114; do. do., 1867, 114¼@114½; do. 1868, 114@114½; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; 6s, 112⅛@112¾. Gold, 114¾.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 114; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114. 10-40s, 108¾; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 68; Cumberland preferred, 44; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 103¾; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 96⅝; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 120; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 82¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 20.—Bark is steady at $27 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, and sells in a small way at $8@8·50 per 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at $6·75@7. In Flaxseed no change. It is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The receipts of Flour are light, and the stocks, particularly of the better grades of extra families, are reduced to a low figure. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine, at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25. Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25 for fair and choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·75; and 800 barrels fancy Ohio do. do. at $7·50. Rye Flour is in demand and 100 barrels sold at $5·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is a firm feeling in the market for Wheat of prime quality, which is in demand at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 2500 bushels at $1·40@1·41 for prime Pennsylvania red, and $1·32 @1·35 for Indiana do. Rye is held at $1·03@1·04 for Western, and $1·06@1·08 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware yellow at $1·19@1·20. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 63@65c.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Soldiers' Home.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

The Tennessee Spring Races.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

FROM THE WEST.

The Lexington Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—The race between Amber and Asteroid yesterday, mile heats, was awarded to Amber. It is rumored that the driver of Asteroid was bribed.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America yesterday elected the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New York, as Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Steele, of Philadelphia, as Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Woodside, of Brooklyn, as Assistant Secretary. On taking the chair the Rev. Dr. McLeod made a short address, alluding to his connection with the synod as Stated Clerk for thirty-five years. He looked upon this time as a crisis in the history of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and hoped that the synod would not be governed by partisan spirit in its deliberations.

A number of informal reports were read and the standing committees were announced.

The reports of the presbyteries were received. All those that referred to the subject of a union with the United Presbyterian Church favored it, except the Eastern and the Philadelphia presbyteries, which were opposed to the union. The Ohio and Chicago presbyteries did not refer to the subject.

Opening of Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 20.—The formal exercises of opening the new Hospital of the National Soldiers' Home were held yesterday in the music hall of the institution. The attendance was very large. Speeches were made by the local manager, Lewis B. Gunkle; Governor Hayes, of Ohio; Governor Baker, of Indiana; Generals Willick and Schenck, and Surgeon-General Wolcott, of Wisconsin. The music was by the Asylum band and the choir of the First Baptist Church of Dayton. The occasion was one of great interest.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Alpha Delta Phi Association.

PORTLAND, May 20.—The public exercises of the Alpha Delta Phi Society at City Hall last evening were largely attended, and much interest was manifested. Governor Chamberlain delivered an address. Rev. J. N. Tarbox, D. D., of Boston, read a poem, and Hon. T. M. Pomeroy delivered an oration. Chief Justice Bradley, of Bowdoin Chapter, was chosen to deliver the address in 1871, and Alfred B. Street, of Hamilton Chapter, to deliver the poem.

Fire at Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., May 20.—Several buildings in this city occupied as stores were burned last night. The loss is not very serious, and partially covered by insurance.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 20—Noon.—Consols opened at 94¾ for money, and 94¾@94⅝ for account. American securities quiet. Five-twenties of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks quiet and steady. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—Noon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10⅜@11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 11,000 bales. The sales of the week foot up 59,000 bales, including 6000 for export and 6000 for speculation. The stock in port is 590,000 bales, of which 288,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 121,000 bales, including 95,000 bales American.

Red Western wheat is quoted at 8s. 1d.@8s. 2d. Red winter wheat, 8s. 10d. Flour heavy. Pork, 104s. Beef buoyant at 116s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 20—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¾; for account, 94¾@94⅝. American securities quiet. Stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—2·30 P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat, 311,000 bales, including 122,000 American. California Wheat, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d.; red Western 8s.@8s. 1d.; red winter, 8s. 9d.@8s. 10d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 27,500 quarters, including 25,000 of American. Corn, 29s. 3d. Pork dull at £10 3s.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, May 20. — Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

Also arrived, steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Marion Gage, Heath, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr F. G. Warner, Dickinson, Providence, do.
Schr Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Dennisport, do.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, New London, do.
Schr Palladium, Ryder, New Bedford, do.
Schr Planter, Horton, Annisquan, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Boston, do.
Schr Aid, Smith, Fall River, do.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, do.
Schr S. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Providence, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Percy, Blackall, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Julia and Elizabeth, 7 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to Barker & Bro.

Schr W. Wilson, Jenkins, 1 day from Salem, N. J., with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.

Schr Windward, Reeves, 4 days from Rappahannock, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, 5 days from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Pawtucket.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from New Haven.

Schr Eugene Borda, Duke, from Boston.

Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Ship W. H. Moody, Hilton, hence, at Antwerp 19th instant.

Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, hence, at Cienfuegos 10th inst.

Brig Sportsman, Morton, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr Queen of the South, Corson, cleared at New York yesterday for Mobile.

Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, Adams, remained at Cadiz 30th ult., discharging.

Schr Sarah Bruen, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, went to sea over New Inlet bar on Tuesday morning. She was towed down in three hours from the city to the bar, which is said to be about the quickest on record.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Victory of the Sappho.

Espartero and the Spanish Crown.

Garibaldi and Italy.

The Portugal Coup d'Etat.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Proposed Navy Increase.

Theatre Burned in Chicago.

FROM EUROPE.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, May 20.—The steamer Ottawa, from Quebec for Liverpool, was signalled to-day.

The Yacht Race.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Standard* has an editorial article to-day, inspired by the recent yacht race and rowing races. The writer admits the Sappho's victory, and hopes it will be the last heard of international matches, which do nothing but foster mischievous jealousies.

Elected to the French Academy.

PARIS, May 20.—Prosper Dunergiere and De Harranne, personal friends of M. Thiers and Xavier Marmier, have been elected members of the French Academy.

The Spanish Crisis.

MADRID, May 20.—Another deputation waited on Espartero yesterday, hoping to prevail upon him to accept the throne. It is reported that he persisted in his refusal.

Garibaldi at Caprera.

FLORENCE, May 20.—Three Italian frigates are cruising around the island of Caprera to prevent the escape of General Garibaldi to Naples. The Government has taken this action because it is known the sons of Garibaldi are with the insurgents in Southern Italy.

The Portuguese Insurrection.

LONDON, May 20.—The following details of the insurrection in Portugal are published to-day:—General Saldanha having taken the Castle of St. George after a sharp fight, wherein seven were killed and thirty wounded, entered the palace and immediately resigned his command into the King's hands, who authorized to form a new Ministry. This *doup d'etat* was participated in or sympathized with by the people of Lisbon, Oporto, and other cities.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, May 20.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 24f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—United States bonds opened quiet at 95¼@95½.

HAVRE, May 20.—Cotton opened firm at 130½f. on the spot and 129f. afloat.

ANTWERP, May 20.—Petroleum opened quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Master Appointed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 20. Thomas McGlone, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed an acting master in the navy.

Decoration of Graves.

Great preparations are being made here for the decoration of the soldiers' graves on the 30th inst. The Secretaries of War and the Navy are affording every facility for carrying out the plans laid down by the Grand Army of the Republic. The Marine and other bands and associations will have a rehearsal at Lincoln Hall on the evening of the 26th, preparatory for the occasion.

Naval Data—The Proposed Increased Number of Officers.

In a communication from Secretary Robeson to the chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, in which he states the absolute wants of the naval officers in the service, is the following data of the Navy:—

Officers—Admiral, 1; Vice-Admiral, 1; Rear-Admirals, 10; Commodores, 25; Captains, 50; Commanders, 90; Lieutenant-Commanders, 180; Lieutenants, 148; Masters, 95; Ensigns, 71; Surgeons, 80; Passed Assistant-Surgeons, 28; Assistant-Surgeons, 38; Paymasters, 80; Passed Assistant-Paymasters, 40; Assistant-Paymasters, 22; Chief Engineers, 62; First Assistant-Engineers, 119; Second Assistant-Engineers, 63.

Vessels—The number of vessels of each rate that are in commission is as follows:—First rates, 2; second rates, 9; third rates, 15; fourth rates, 18; receiving ships, tugs, etc., and for quarters, 26. The number of vessels of each rate not in commission is as follows:—First rate, 2; second rate, 27; third rate, 18; fourth rate, 67.

Number—The whole number of non-commissioned (petty) officers and seamen, as compiled from latest returns, is 8274.

It is estimated that the current duties of the naval service afloat and ashore, including all the various duties imposed by law, or required for the proper administration of the service, and making allowance for the sick lists and furloughed, and the requirement of the regular relief rendered necessary by the nature of the naval service, can be carried on properly and effectively after the several grades of officers on the retired list are reduced and fixed at the following number, viz.:—

Lieutenant-commanders, 80; lieutenants, 280; masters, 100; ensigns, 100; surgeons, 65; passed assistant surgeons, 40; assistant surgeons, 45; paymasters, 50; passed assistant paymasters 25; assistant paymaster, 25; chief engineers, 68; first assistant engineers, 50; second assistant engineers, 75. This scale makes an increase in the number of lieutenants corresponding to the decrease in the number of lieutenant commanders, and a small increase in the number of chief and second assistant engineers, but it reduces the whole number of officers allowed by law 270, and makes a decrease in the pay of over $450,000.

Army Orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Woodruff, unassigned, is ordered home, to await orders.

Captain Alexander Mower, unassigned, ordered to report to the commander of the Department of Missouri.

General Sheridan

telegraphs that he has again gone to Montana to watch the movements of the Sioux, who are becoming very troublesome and have to be treated with strict military discipline.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mr. Anthony, in reply to the memorial presented yesterday by Mr. Pomeroy complaining of discrimination in the laws of Rhode Island against the naturalization of citizens, said there was nothing in the Constitution of that State contrary to the Constitution of the United States or laws made in pursuance thereof. When a bill on the subject of which the Senator had given notice was introduced there would be no difficulty in maintaining the law abiding character of that State and the right of the people of Rhode Island to regulate their own affairs.

Mr. Fenton presented the petition of the stockholders of several companies formed to establish a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, asking Congress to authorize an examination and survey by the United States officers of the Nicaragua route.

Also, a petition for the recognition of the belligerent rights to the Cubans now struggling for freedom.

Mr. Howard moved to make the Texas Pacific Railroad bill a special order.

Mr. Sherman objected to all special orders until the bill to reduce taxation was disposed of.

Mr. Howard finally withdrew his motion, and both bills were placed on the calendar.

The House resolution for final adjournment on July 4 coming up, a motion to pass it over was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 32.

House.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the ship Nightingale. Passed.

Mr. Archer, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Chief Engineer Sewell and William H. Stech of the navy. Passed.

Mr. Hale, from the same committee, reported a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama, authorizing $120,000 to be paid from the Japanese indemnity fund minus such sum as had already been received for bounty. Passed.

Mr. Archer, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Wyoming, authorizing $100,000 to be paid out of the Japanese indemnity fund to the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Wyoming who participated in the action at Simonisaki, Japan, in July, 1863.

The report and the discussion showed that the act for which the appropriation is recommended was the attack made upon and destruction of these Japanese vessels of war and shore batteries for having fired upon an American vessel, the Pembroke.

Messrs Woodward and Maynard opposed the bill as establishing a dangerous precedent in rewarding naval officers for simply doing their duty.

Mr. Paine alluded to the fact that while officers and soldiers during the war had captured cities and forts and vast amounts of property, they had never received one dollar in prize money; whereas millions of dollars had been paid to the navy. That was the law and he did not quarrel with it, but there was no excuse for going beyond the letter and the spirit of the law as this bill proposed to do.

The bill was defended by Messrs. Archer and Coburn.

After discussion, on motion of Mr. Maynard, the bill was laid on the table—71 to 50.

Mr. Hays, from the same committee, reported a bill to pay to A. Q. Ross $5000 for the past and future use of his invention for the use of hot water and steam in the United States as a weapon of offense and defense.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till next Friday.

The House, at 1·30, took up the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan, the resolution of the majority being that Michael Ryan is not entitled to the seat and that J. P. Newsham is.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**The Lime

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE TIDE WESTWARD.

From the N. Y. Times.

When the student of history reads of the immigration of the Northern barbarians over the Roman Empire, of the stream of the Goths pouring from Scandinavia and Northern Germany into Southern Europe, or of the Vandals into Spain or Africa, he fancies that there must have been a movement of peoples then to which modern times afford no parallel. But, precisely as in geology we can hardly imagine that mountains of chalk are being formed now at the bottom of the ocean, and whole races of beings perishing, and land sinking and seas rising, just as, and no less than, they did in ancient fossil periods—so we did not perceive that ancient history renews itself in the nineteenth century. The "people's wanderings," as the Germans call them, are nearly as remarkable now as they were five hundred years after Christ. A steady stream of "Northern barbarians" pours upon our coast—an immigration like that in the time of the Roman Empire—with this difference, that it is well organized, and produces the most beneficial results.

The descendants of the ancient Goths and Gauls, and what not, are invading our borders as their fathers did those of the Cæsars. Into the blood of the conquering race of this country they are infusing their new element of power, as their ancestors did into that of a more degenerate stock. Three hundred and fifty thousand of these vigorous "barbarians" will probably this year come into our ports and scatter themselves over our territory; the Celts, like their fathers, sticking to the large towns, and the Germans going to the farms.

But besides this vast movement of foreigners to our coasts, a continual and unseen stream of population is coursing from the older States to the new. It is said that no experience of emigration in this country has ever been paralleled by that of Kansas during this season. Those who remember, a few years since, the pathetic appeals for "bleeding Kansas," and the cry through the Northern States for aid to the impoverished settlers who were nearly starving, can hardly imagine that the El Dorado of the West is that once much-abused State. In fact, no gold mine ever drew such a throng of industrious laborers as do the cheap, uncultivated fields of Kansas and the available border States. So great is the throng that people have been obliged to live in tents, and every line leading to the region has been crowded with passengers and crammed with freight. The peculiar advantage of Kansas, which is thus attracting immigrants, is that she is almost the only State left where Government land can be bought, with good soil and nearness to market. Excellent land can even now be purchased from the Government, along railways, at $2·50 per acre, and at $1·25 in the interior. The railroad companies sell at $8. The country is remarkably clear, the soil good, transportation easy, a variety of fruits grow, and the winters are milder than in the Northwest. The drawback to be apprehended is drouth, but the construction of railroads and planting of trees seem to be changing the hydrometric balance of the atmosphere, and occasioning much more moisture. The society in Kansas, owing to the character of its first settlers, is far superior to that of most border States.

A considerable portion, however, of this incessant Western stream of population eddies aside into Missouri. Here, in the northern portion, are excellent lands, probably as high as $10 or $15 an acre, but with great capacities and near to markets. In the middle and southern portion of the State are very cheap lands, but with poorer soil and more adapted to vine-growing. Good vine-lands within sixty miles of St. Louis can be got from $2·50 to $5 an acre; but the objections throughout the State are the ignorance and inertia of society, the results of slavery.

A distinct branch of the great stream always flows towards the Northwest, and fertilizes those new States. The amazing progress of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin during the last decade is due to this immigration, a valuable portion of which comes from the ancient "hive of nations," Scandinavia. The cool bracing climate attracts the North Europeans. With population and wheat-growing come railroads, and that region is attaining wonderful prosperity. Still, land is usually held somewhat high for an emigrant, unless it be very inaccessible. The winters also are cold and long, and fruits do not flourish so well as further South. The central West, too, continually feeds the side currents of this river of immigration. The restless Yankee, having made the prairie golden with crops, becomes tired of civilization, sells his farm to the new-comer, and moves on to struggle with the wilderness. So land changes hands continually, and the van of the army of foreign settlers takes the places of the rear of the old army of pioneers, who are marching forward. Not as many of the waves of the westward tide touch our Pacific coast as might be desired. Possibly the news of the drouth of this year in California has deterred the immigrants, as well as the overcrowding of useless hands in San Francisco. There is still, however, a boundless field open on that coast for farm labor, and if our Pacific Mail Company took the matter in hand vigorously, they might lead thither a vast amount of profitable immigration.

MATRIMONIAL MURDER.

From the N. Y. World.

It shall go hard but that somebody will better the instruction meted out to husbands and wives by the trials and triumphs of Mr. McFarland. Indeed, we already observe distinct signs of progress towards a higher plane of the great truth enunciated by certain reverend commentators on this man's revolting story, that the killing of persons who "split the tree of marriage" is a "right royal" vindication of the will of God. McFarland merely murdered the individual by whom, as he believed or professed to believe, his wife had either been induced to split the marriage tree or dissuaded from tying it up again. A gentleman by the name of Boardwell, from New Jersey, on Wednesday did more and better than this. He aimed directly at the *teterrima causa* herself of his domestic discomfort, and calmly shot the unworthy woman who, after taking him "for better for worser," had found him all worser and no better than she expected, and so had departed from his pleasing presence. It certainly does seem to be a little hard that women must make up their minds to elect between being slowly kicked to death by a brute in his own house, and being instantaneously shot by him in some other person's house. But we really see no help for it, if we are to obey the "right royal" doctrine of our day and generation on the subject of "splitting the tree of marriage." For you will observe that this doctrine attaches the death penalty, not to the wrong inflicted or supposed to be inflicted on the split-off partner, but to the fact itself of the splitting. And it is therefore quite clear, we think, that a woman who leaves her husband, even to earn her own living honestly in a decent solitude and in "the sweat of her brow," must expect no more mercy than if she had run away with a clergyman or been run away with by a Casanova. And after all, when one comes to think of it, what business have women to be women at all, if they can't put up with their destiny? "You see," said the worried and worn-out Lord Mayor of London, during the Gordon no-Popery riots, to a Catholic gentleman who appealed to him for protection—"You see, it is all your own fault. Why will you be a Catholic? If you wouldn't be a Catholic, people wouldn't want to mob you and burn your house." If women wouldn't be women, McFarlands and Boardwells and other lords of the creation wouldn't want either to marry or to beat or to murder them. Just at this particular moment the burden laid upon these hapless creatures is a trifle more severe perhaps then usual. The happy thought of one husband inspires others. A successful murderer may have his imitators, like a successful actor or a successful author. And we have already had as many as three cases of matrimonial murder, the patients in all being women, within the last week. Under the "tree-splitting" dispensation, of course, some of the broken-hearted and sensitive sufferers who have been stung into committing these murders will be punished for them, and it is not wholly unlikely, therefore, that here and there a few—we hope only a very few—husbands of a volatile turn of mind, tempted by this impunity, may be led into adopting so prompt and inexpensive a means of divorce. Should such things happen, the friends of the victim will do well to remember that no woman could expect to be really happy with a gentleman capable of murdering her out of caprice; so that, after all, the only choice for her being between murder at his hands or a protracted life by his side, the murder is probably the better fate of the two.

Of the special assassin, Boardwell, it appears to be tolerably clear that he must have been moved to his act either by an overwhelming reverence of the "right royal" American doctrine concerning "tree-splitting" in the abstract, or by a savage glow of self-love and of tyrannous rage. His words and his demeanor at the time of and immediately after committing the deed were of such a nature that one would hardly hesitate, were it not for the newly revealed doctrine aforesaid, to pronounce him an unredeemed and irredeemable scoundrel. But since his connubial tree had undoubtedly been split, and since it has been ordained by the enlightened public opinion of America that every independent citizen of the United States is just as free to shoot down in cold blood any one who splits his connubial tree or otherwise seriously disturbs his peace of mind as if he were a Bedouin dwelling in a tent of the desert, we suppose that it is proper to recognize and to honor Boardwell as an apostle and an avenger, rather than to string him incontinently up for a coward, a bully, and a brute.

HOW MR. WILLIAM SIKES WENT MAD.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a case not in any law book, but which Messrs. Spencer and Graham undoubtedly have heard of, which is so pointedly illustrative of the great legal doctrine of momentary madness, or irresponsible frenzy, or by whatever name the great legal doctrine (it has many an alias) may be called, that we are surprised that Messrs. Spencer and Graham did not cite it during a late oyer of murder. We refer to the case of Mr. Bill Sikes, as set forth in the veracious chronicle of "Oliver Twist." Mr. Sikes, it will be remembered, was a celebrated sporting gentleman in London, who lived by the appropriation of other people's property, and who had a mistress named Nancy. This poor, gin-sodden woman, in a moment of pity for "Oliver," betrayed Mr. William Sikes, which fact was communicated to him by a great crony and companion of his, an Israelite gentleman named Fagin. The moment he received this unpleasant information from the friendly Fagin, Mr. Sikes (whose tenderest sensibilities had received a sudden shock) "lost all control of himself," and the following colloquy ensued:

"Let me out," said Sikes. "Don't speak to me; it's not safe. Let me out, I say."

"Hear me speak a word," rejoined the Jew, laying his hand upon the lock. "You won't be—"

"Well," replied the other.

"You won't be—too—violent, Bill?" whined the Jew.

—But when a man has "lost all control of himself," it is of no use to try to stop him. Mr. Fagin, however, explained that he merely wished to caution Mr. Sikes against being "too violent for safety." With maniac stride, Mr. Sikes rushed to the residence of the devoted Nancy. That he must have been "insane" is evident from the following graphic description of his demeanor in the street:—

"Without one pause, or moment's consideration; without once turning his head to the right or left, or raising his eyes to the sky, or lowering them to the ground, but looking straight before him with savage resolution; his teeth so tightly compressed that the strained jaw seemed starting through the skin; the robber held on his headlong course, nor muttered a word, nor relaxed a muscle until he reached his own door."

—It is reasonably to be deduced from this account that Mr. Sikes must have been as mad as his counsel could have desired, if haply Mr. Sikes had ever come to trial for the deed he was about to do. He was mounted so high upon his injuries; he had been so ill treated by the too voluble Nancy, that his brain must have been suffused, that clearly something must have been the matter with his heart or his bowels—it was of no consequence which. But evidently he was in a most convenient state of temporary hallucination. This is further proved by his conduct on coming into the presence of the false Nancy. What he did to Nancy then and there will be indicated by just one more quotation:—

"She staggered and fell, nearly blinded with the blood that rained down from a deep gash in her forehead; but raising herself with difficulty on her knees, drew from her bosom a white handkerchief—Rose Maylie's own—and holding it up in her folded hands as high towards heaven as her feeble strength would allow, breathed one prayer for mercy to her Maker.

"It was a ghastly figure to look upon. The murderer, staggering backward to the wall, and shutting out the sight with his hand, seized a heavy club and struck her down."

—Instances of instantaneous aberration have become so common in this country, and the aberrationists are so often finding themselves in judicial jeopardy, that we have cited this well-known case for their especial benefit, should they get themselves into trouble with the law, which hereafter isn't very probable. Mr. Sikes hung himself (by accident) in trying to escape from the police, and thus it happened that his case was never adjudicated in Court.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND FREE LOVE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It looks very much as if the leaders of the Women's Rights movement were committing a fatal blunder. They are so conducting themselves as to produce the impression in the public mind that their cause is inseparable from that of infidelity and immorality, and are thus bringing upon it an odium which does not justly belong to it and which they ought sedulously to avoid.

We have already pointed out the mistaken interpretation which the sisters of the Sorosis, many of whom are prominent Women's Rights advocates, have put upon the result of the McFarland trial. They defend the truant wife and her paramour, and profess to believe that the jury, in acquitting McFarland, meant to justify the ill-treatment of wives by husbands and to deny them all protection.

The fact is, that what was really decided in the case was that a husband may shoot with impunity any man who comes between him and his wife, and alienates her from him. Had Mrs. McFarland left her home without any love-making from Mr. Richardson, and waited till she was honestly divorced from her husband before she cultivated the devotion of another man and engaged to marry him, she would have escaped censure. It was the indecent haste she displayed in endeavoring to exchange one husband for another, which has caused her to be condemned by public opinion; and the same indecency in applauding her conduct will bring a like condemnation upon the women of the Sorosis.

But, as if this were not enough of a load for the Women's Rights party to carry, Mrs. Stanton, its most distinguished and able leader, also falls into the mistake of making this same McFarland case the occasion of a still more decided assault upon the inviolability of marriage. In her lecture to ladies only at Apollo Hall on Tuesday morning, she advocated a sweeping amendment to the divorce laws of this State, and in the course of her remarks used the following language:

"Even these protracted divorce trials, with all their sickening details, are giving woman new courage to sunder the ties they loathe and abhor, and slowly but surely educating public sentiment to a true marriage relation."

"I think divorce at the will of the parties is not only right, but that it is a sin against nature, the family, the State, for a man and woman to live together in the marriage relation in continual antagonism, indifference, disgust."

"The Protestant world have never regarded marriage as an indissoluble tie; therefore it is no great stretch of the civil and religious conscience of our rulers to multiply the causes for divorce with advancing civilization."

We will not attempt here to combat the views which Mrs. Stanton so boldly avows. We wish merely to point out that if they are to be made an integral part of the women's-rights platform, the whole movement is irretrievably lost. There is so much involved in the maintenance of the sanctity of the marriage tie, that the doctrine of divorce at the will of the parties—that is to say, of absolute and unrestricted free love—must destroy any cause with which it may be identified, however true and good the intrinsic character of that cause may happen to be.

THE THREE PROTHONOTARIES.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

The period is at hand for the regular appointment of the prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. There are three of these officers, one for each district. The present incumbents are all Democrats, and all of them have been conspicuously successful in rendering themselves obnoxious, for their political partisanship, to a majority of the people Indeed the record in that regard of one of them, Snowden, at Philadelphia, has richly earned a public censure not limited by the State boundaries. In this Western district, the officer has discharged his duties as competently as many Republicans would have done, and not more so. He has held that lucrative post for at least nine years—and, strange as it may seem, appears confident of still retaining it. But we think better of Mr. Keenan's good sense. He is himself too active, bitter, and shrewd a partisan not to understand that the people of the Commonwealth gave, last October, a very clear expression of their desire that the judicial service should be in all particulars committed to Republican hands. We thus reformed the bench for the express purpose of redeeming our highest tribunal of justice from any shadow of suspicion of its continued prostitution to merely partizan influences. Moreover, the friends of the present incumbent must be aware that, in a political sense, he has succeeded in making himself peculiarly unpopular with a majority of the bar and the people. Yet more, they, his friends, are all Democrats, and adhere to the Democratic dogma of rotation in office.

We express, then, the unanimous sentiment of a majority of the people of the district, that it is time for him to retire. If a Democrat *must* have it, let the Judges appoint some other man from that party; but if the recent votes of the majority of the people of Pennsylvania mean anything at all, they signify clearly that this important official trust should be confided to some officer in sympathy therewith.

This is not at all a question to be governed by personal predilections. There are plenty of gentlemen who will equally well fill the post, and some of them may be Republicans. We have no doubt, therefore, that our Supreme Bench, with which those appointments rest, will approach their obnoxious duty in the premises with a sense of all the responsibilities which a clear majority of the people have imposed upon their choice. And it is clear that this majority could never be reconciled to a reappointment of either Messrs. Keenan or Snowden.

WHAT OUR NAVY IS AND WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Secretary of the Navy in his annual report recommends, as a nucleus for a navy, forty iron-clads or monitors, for coast defense; ten first class armored vessels, for foreign service; ten first class wooden steamships, each of three thousand tons; twenty second class steam sloops, of two thousand tons each; twenty-five third class steam sloops, of one thousand tons, and fifty-five fourth class steam gunboats, averaging six hundred tons. This would make our effective navy one hundred and sixty vessels. One hundred and twenty of these would be employed in foreign squadrons, one-half at a time, or an appropriation could be made annually for sixty vessels of full steam and sail power, the vessels for harbor defense to be laid up and cared for until they are wanted. This would not be a large navy for this country; on the contrary, it would be termed in England and France a small one. Still, for want of a better, it would suffice in these times of heavy taxation, and it would enable the naval authorities to send respectable squadrons abroad, and with the energetic cruising done by our officers we could manage to have our flag shown in places where it has not been seen for many years.

The current Navy Register presents an array of names of vessels, and to the uninitiated it would appear that we had a sufficient number of ships of war to meet the demands of our commerce. On close examination of the list, however, it will appear that many of the ponderous names borne on the register belong to vessels that can render no assistance either in peace or war. There are at the present time forty-one wooden vessels in commission and four iron-clads, making an effective force afloat of forty-five vessels of all classes. In addition to these there are eleven vessels on the stocks that can be got ready in a year, seventeen steam vessels capable of being repaired, and fourteen iron-clads that can be got ready for harbor defense in two weeks—in all, eighty-seven vessels that can be made effective in time of war, although even from this total should be deducted five sailing vessels. Of the remaining vessels borne on the register ninety-eight are small tugs, fit only for dock-yard duty, vessels employed in the transportation of stores, hulks, receiving ships, schoolships, practice-ships, and experimental vessels which have been proved to be worthless. So we have nearly one hundred vessels unfit for war purposes. This is an exhibit not gratifying to an American heart, and it is these defects in our naval organization that we wish to see remedied.

It will require something of an outlay to bring the number of vessels up to the standard required by the Secretary of the Navy's report; but it must be remembered that this outlay will extend through several years—four or five at least; and even then we cannot hope to have the whole number required, unless Congress appropriate from year to year the amount of money asked for. We would recommend that Congress begin the work at once, as it will take some time to collect the timber and shape the iron for our future war ships, so that at least a year will be lost in making preparations. We would also recommend that all the iron ships and all the engines be built by contract at some of the private machine shops in this country, and that outside shipbuilders be invited to offer plans for modelling and building some of the wooden steam vessels. This will inaugurate a zealous competition between our naval constructors and private shipbuilders. It will infuse new life into our dockyards and machine shops, and it will relieve the public mind, which will feel easy when Congress is seen taking some steps to place the navy in an efficient condition. Now, what member of the Senate or House of Representatives will commence this work by offering the proper resolution? Who will take the opportunity that is offered to make himself a name with the American people?

IMMIGRATION AND ITS TENDENCIES.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The total number of emigrants who arrived at New York from Europe during last week was 9017. Of these no less than 2452 came from North Germany. We have already noticed the increasing number of arrivals at this port. It is stated that so alarmed has the German Government lately become at the possibility of having the rates of labor materially increased by this rapid diminution of the supply, that a bill will shortly be presented to the Chambers whose object is the restriction of emigration by the imposition of a heavy tax on every subject leaving the country. Such a measure is of course likely to have the opposite effect of that intended. There is a more immutable law than any which legislatures can enact, by which labor will seek the best market. The time when the working classes could be estimated simply as producing and consuming machines has passed, even in Europe. The great exodus going on to this country cannot be stopped. If brains, bone and muscle are positive wealth to a country, the rulers of the old world, when they look upon such number of sails in their harbors, spread to bear away their population, will have a literal illustration of riches taking to themselves wings and flying away.

Large as is the immigration now coming to the United States from both Germany and Ireland, it is not at all in excess of the demand for labor. Yet it may be remarked that, although the South needs a large population, the tendency of immigration towards the West is almost as much without slavery as with it. In a total immigration in 1867 of 342,162, in 1868 of 282,189, in 1869 of 352,569, the number of immigrants from countries in the Old World corresponding in climate with the Southern States was but 47,554, and but very few of these settled in the South, while 30,000 Italians went to South America in the single year of 1868. A few Swiss have settled in Tennessee, and a few Poles in Virginia, but nowhere has there been a successful and definite purpose of colonization from Southern Europe to the United States. General Negley, in a very instructive and interesting speech last week in the House, showed that only 4563 immigrants entered the South for the quarter ending December 31, 1869, while 76,938 came in the same time from Europe.

The line of steamers between this city and Bremen brings emigrants to a point at once convenient to the South and West, but the great bulk of them pass westward, only a small proportion of them remaining in our own State and city. Yet there is, perhaps, a greater demand for labor in the South than the West, the extinction of slavery having reduced the quantity of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and other productions. The political disorganization which the obstructionists of Congress seek to perpetuate in the Southern States, and the monstrous calumnies spread broadcast as to the insecurity of life and property, no doubt have their effect in deterring emigration to the South. Yet it is quite as much the interest of Northern commerce and manufactures as of Southern agriculture that the production of the staples peculiar to the South should be increased, and this can only be done by an increase of labor. The tendency of the peculiar sort of labor at present in the South is to concentration more and more in the cotton and sugar regions, to be superseded in the more temperate grain-growing sections, such as Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and some portions of North Carolina, by white settlers both from Europe and the North. There are vast spaces yet to be filled and tilled in the States named; and the time may yet come when the herbage of the Western pastures will be browsed so close that the future flocks of emigrants will seek new pastures nearer the Atlantic border.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4f

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 12 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.
PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE.
TARIFF OF RATES.
1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one person ..... 25 cents.
2. For a round trip to George's Hill and return ..... 50 cents.
3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (when road is completed) ..... 40 cents.
4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and return ..... 60 cents.
Passengers have the privilege to pay for the round trip and take tickets for their return trip from George's Hill or Belmont Mansion, which may be used on any day.
5. Tickets, good for any day or trip, can be obtained at the following prices:—
For five round trips to George's Hill $2 00
For five round trips to Belmont Mansion 3 50
6. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates:—
When used by one person, per hour, or less time $1 50
When used by two persons, per hour, or less time 1 75
and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent.
Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Police.
DAVID F. FOLEY,
5 6 fsta8t Secretary Park Commission.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 6t 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 12th day of April, A. D. 1858, and to a supplement thereto, approved the 28th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

☞ NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitiate poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf1

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 28f

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 41 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. $1 tuthsd

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE.
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING ROOM
WATER-COOLER AND RE-
FRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr., Reta l Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1853.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thsta BELOW CHESNUT STREET

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In store and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealers in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
2 1 tf T. W. CATTELL.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·30 A. M. and 12·30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents; Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 9 1m

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—PLANS and specifications for the construction of a POLICE STATION HOUSE, to be erected upon the site of the present Station House in the Fifth Police District, on Fifteenth street, above Locust street, in the city of Philadelphia, are hereby requested and invited from some competent architects, to be submitted to the Committee on Police of Councils on or before MONDAY, May 23, 1870.
The several plans and specifications will be duly considered by said committee, and if any one of the number shall be selected and adopted by the said committee, and approved by Councils, it will be paid for, but for those not selected no compensation is to be given.
Any information as to dimensions or particulars will be furnished upon application to ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police, at the office of the Mayor.
Such plans and specifications may be left with, or mailed to, the undersigned at his office, No. 219 DOCK Street.
HENRY HUHN,
Chairman Committee on Police.
Philadelphia, May 12, 1870. 5 12 thstu

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Parlor C of the Continental Hotel presented a brilliant appearance last evening on the occasion of the alumni dinner of the Philadelphia Dickinson College Club.

—Yesterday afternoon, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, the Keystone Base Ball Club played a game with the Union Club of Morrisania, with the following result:—Union, 18; Keystone, 13.

—George Rentchler, aged two years, had his skull fractured yesterday, by falling from a second-story window, at Franklin street and Girard avenue.

—The agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reports twenty-six complaints entered on the book of the society for the month ending May 19; convicted and fined, twenty.

Domestic Affairs.

—Internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to nearly $700,000.

—Several prisoners attempted to escape from Joliet (Ill.) Jail yesterday. Two were killed and the rest captured.

—The Athletics played the Olympics in Washington yesterday. The game resulted in favor of the latter.

—Mr. Lynch's bill to revive our commerce is to be voted on finally next Tuesday. Its chances are regarded as poor.

—The House Manufactures Committee regard Commissioner Wells' last report as written in the interests of foreign producers and manufacturers.

—There is no truth in the report that Secretary Boutwell prohibited the circulation throughout his department of Decoration Day subscription lists.

—Mr. Cyrus W. Field told the Senate Foreign Committee yesterday that only twelve out of fifteen of the most important ocean cables in Europe were paying a fair return upon the capital sunk in them.

—Governor Bullock and his friends are acquitted by the Senate Judiciary Committee of any knowledge of the bribes offered Senators Carpenter and Tipton to vote against the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill.

Foreign Affairs.

—The tea and silk crops in China promise to be largely above the average.

—By a small majority the House of Lords have refused to pass to a second reading the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

—Napoleon visits the Chambers to-morrow to receive the official announcement of the *plebiscitum* vote. He will deliver an address, promising to fulfill all liberal aspirations.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Proceedings—Election of Permanent Officers.

The Presbyterian General Assembly met yesterday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, according to the programme, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Fowler. The roll of delegates was then called by Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D. The Committee of Elections, appointed at the morning session, reported that the only defects in the credentials presented were those of form, and all the delegates present were entitled to seats. The Assembly ratified the report of the committee.

The election of a Moderator being declared in order, Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., nominated for that position Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., of the Presbytery of Schenectady, Synod of Albany. He said that the only thing necessary to complete the harmony with which the reunited Assembly had met this morning was entire unanimity in the selection of a Moderator, and such a selection would be the key-note of harmonious action throughout the session. The Assembly by unanimity elected Dr. Backus, who took the chair amidst great applause.

The Moderator briefly returned his thanks, and, while feeling deeply the compliment of his selection, expressed the deep reluctance which he and every man must feel in accepting a position of such responsibility at such a time. He trusted the session of the Assembly would continue to be marked by the same harmonious spirit that has thus far animated it.

Rev. Dr G. W. Musgrave moved that Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., of New York, be chosen Stated Clerk of the Assembly, which was unanimously agreed to, and Dr. Hatfield returned his acknowledgments therefor.

Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., of Baltimore, was chosen Permanent Clerk, and Rev. V. D. Reed, of Camden, N. J., and Hon. S. F. McCoy, of Chillicothe, Ohio, Temporary Clerks.

Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., of Philadelphia, moved that the special order of the day for this morning, at 10 o'clock, be the reception of the reports of the boards and committees of the Church in general, which was agreed to. Dr. Musgrave, as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Reconstruction of Synods and Presbyteries, reported that that committee was anxious to present their report as soon as possible, and on his motion it was made the special order for Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. E. F. Hatfield, of New York, moved that the second order of the day for Friday (this) morning be the reception of the records of synods and narratives, overtures, and other papers of presbyteries, which was agreed to.

After prayer by the Moderator, the Assembly adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Diocesan Convention.

The convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and George Whitney were elected Trustees of the Episcopal Fund, to fill vacancies.

Mr. Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, offered a resolution to the effect that all that part of the Diocese of Pennsylvania which lies outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks, be a new diocese.

Mr. Bohlen moved as an amendment that there be added to the above-named counties those of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, and Lancaster.

An additional amendment was offered requiring that a majority of the clergy and vestries within the bounds of the proposed diocese consent thereto.

The last amendment was adopted, and thereupon a discussion arose upon the second amendment.

Judge Parry, of Schuylkill, opposed a division of the diocese, for the reason that he thought it would be impolitic at the present time.

Mr. Lamberton, in advocating a division upon the five county line, said that beyond the counties named 39 parishes out of 75 had, through the clergy and vestries, expressed themselves favorable to the division proposed.

The Rev. Dr. Paret read a paper, by which it appeared that out of 54 clergymen stationed within the counties proposed to be set off, 34 had approved the measure.

A protracted discussion took place upon the second amendment, some of the speakers favoring the nine county, others the five county line. The advocates of the five county line generally belonged to the parishes embraced within the proposed diocese.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, when the yeas and nays were called. The result was as follows:—Of the clergy 111 voted aye, 27 voted no; of the laity 94 churches voted aye, 18 voted no, and 2 were divided.

The resolution was declared to be adopted.

The Committee on Charters reported that they had examined the charters of eight churches and found them to be in due form, and that the same met their approval. They had also examined the articles of association of the congregation of the Good Shepherd, at Radnor, Delaware county, and did not give their approval, for reasons which were stated.

The action of the committee was approved by the convention. Adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch.—A communication was received from Hon. Alexander Henry, accepting the appointment of commissioner of the sinking fund.

Also, one from the Hannibal Cornet Band, requesting that they be allowed to perform gratuitously in Washington square on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Referred.

Also, one from the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, relative to the condition of the iron bridge at Twenty-third street. Referred.

Also, one from the Chief Commissioner of Highways, in response to a resolution inquiring by what authority ashes are used in paving streets; to which he replies, "in accordance with ordinances approved March and June, 1868." The Commissioner states that he is satisfied gravel is far superior for paving. During the term of the Board of Commissioners the supervisors under their control have been required to use gravel. The Highway Department has not entire control over the paving and repaving of streets.

Considerable debate ensued.

Mr. Franciscus submitted an ordinance for the repeal of ordinances authorizing the use of ashes in paving or repairing streets.

Mr. Kamerly offered an amendment, that the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall not be authorized to make any contracts until they are approved by Councils.

Other amendments were proposed, and the bill was finally referred to the Committee on Highways.

A communication was received from the Controllers of Public Schools, asking for an appropriation of $2500 for repairs of glass broken in public schools. Referred.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water-works, reported a bill for the extension of the Water-works. Referred.

Mr. Fareira reported an ordinance approving the contracts for the erection of public school buildings in the Fifth and Twelfth wards. Passed.

Also, for purchasing a lot southeast corner of Twenty-third and Jefferson streets, for a school building. Passed.

Also, for the purchase of a lot on Wood street, west of Eleventh, for school purposes. Passed.

Also, one appropriating $20,000 for a new school building on Eleventh street, south of Thompson. Passed.

Mr. Franciscus, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, reported that the Reading Railroad Company will, without cost to the city, remove their parallel tracks on Broad street, between Vine and Callowhill, as soon as the city signifies its intention of laying down improved pavement. Placed on file.

Mr. King submitted an ordinance providing for the opening of Fortieth street, Lancaster avenue, and Girard avenue, as approaches to the park. Referred.

Also, a resolution authorizing the repaving of Vine street, from Third to Delaware avenue, with Belgian pavement. Passed.

The bill tendering the hospitalities of the city to the New York 7th regiment, which was vetoed by the Mayor and passed over the veto by Common Council, was received from that branch, and the veto of the Mayor was sustained.

The following bills from Common Council were considered: One appointing a joint special committee to select a site for the public buildings; postponed. One to change the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Ninth ward; concurred in. A resolution of instruction to the Commissioner of Highways to open Darby avenue; concurred in. For rearranging the lines of Thirty-fourth street, between Market and Sycamore, making the width seventy feet; postponed. For the opening of Mantua street; concurred in. Regulating the laying of paving stones; concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, president Louis Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from the Board of Health relative to the insufficient supply of water at the municipal hospital, and asking for the introduction of gas into the building. Referred.

One from Alexander Henry, accepting the position of commissioner of the sinking fund. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blackburn presented a resolution to appoint a joint special committee on the erection and location of the municipal buildings. Agreed to. The Chair appointed Messrs. Blackburn, Huhn, Allison, Rice and Nichols.

Mr. Allison presented a resolution to change the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Ninth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn presented an ordinance providing that all carts for the removal of ashes shall be covered. Referred.

Mr. Shane presented an ordinance requiring that flagmen shall be placed on Susquehanna avenue, Dauphin and York streets, at the intersection of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Referred.

Mr. W. F. Miller presented a petition changing the place of voting in the First division of the Nineteenth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Highway Committee of Common Council, presented a report in favor of the resolution to prevent the use of cobble stones in paving.

Also, a resolution to tramway Ronaldson and Viaduct streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to pave Phillips, Sterling, Croskey and Manton streets. Agreed to.

Also, one to grade Manton, Croskey and Oakford streets. Agreed to.

A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the bill extending the hospitalities of the city to the 7th regiment of New York.

Mr. Hanna moved the reconsideration of the resolution, which was agreed to. He then spoke in favor of the passage of the bill over the Mayor's veto.

Mr. Huhn spoke in favor of sustaining the veto of the Mayor.

The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Willits, of the Committee on Surveys, presented a resolution to place Bouvier, Mount Holly, Bancroft and other streets on the plan of the city property. Agreed to.

Also, a bill to construct sewers on Franklin street, near Girard avenue, and on Chelten avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one rearranging the lines of Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna moved to resume second reading of the bill to create a loan for the extension and improvement of Fairmount park. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Broad street could be improved.

Mr. Hanna spoke in favor of the park loan bill and opposed the postponement. The motion to postpone was lost. The resolution was agreed to.

Select Council bills were taken up as follows:

One to make an appropriation to pay expenses of contested election. Agreed to.

One to repair the roof of the city arsenal. Agreed to.

One to lay water pipe on Morris, McClellan, Geary, Darian and other streets.

One making an appropriation to purchase a lot of ground at Twenty-third and Jefferson streets. Agreed to.

One making an appropriation of $500 to purchase a lot of ground on Wood street, above Eleventh. Agreed to.

One making an appropriation of $20,000 to the Board of School Controllers, for the erection of a new schoolhouse on Eleventh street, south of Thompson, in the Twentieth ward. Agreed to.

One to approve sureties for the erection of schoolhouses in the Fifth and Twelfth wards. Agreed to.

One instructing the Department of Highways to repave Vine street with Belgian pavement. Referred.

Mr. Huhn presented a resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to receive the 7th regiment of New York. Referred to Committee of Finance.

Adjourned.

Atlantic City.

As the season is rapidly approaching when large numbers of individuals seek some point where they may spend a few weeks either for recreation or the restoration of health, a word on this subject may not be altogether out of place. Every physician throughout the city and State is frequently called upon to advise in relation to this matter, and his opinion (as it should) generally determines the selection.

The time consumed and the fatigue of travel in reaching the seaside have long operated in preventing very many from gratifying their wishes in this direction. To those whose time and means are ample, the place, so as it possesses the necessary arrangements for comfort, is not very important, yet with the greatest number the accessibility of a locality will exercise no small determining influence. The construction of a railroad from Philadelphia to Atlantic City has brought the ocean within a ride of two hours, with five communications daily.

This place possesses everything to attract visitors, either in search of pleasure or health; such as the most ample accommodations in the way of public houses under well-directed management, cottages for those desiring more complete privacy, churches of different denominations, a safe and excellent shore for bathing, an air remarkable for its dryness, pleasure yachts for sailing, and to such as regard the manly sports of fishing and hunting, the waters and the meadows are alive with fish, snipe, and a great variety of game.

For the invalid with scrofulous or rheumatic tendencies, or the shaking aguist, with all the train of liver and spleen disturbances, the iodine in the air, the iodine and chloride of sodium in the water, promise a quick and perhaps permanent improvement. It is beyond cavil the place for those seeking relief from diseases proceeding from functional hepatic derangement.

OBITUARY.

David Octavius Hill, R. S. A.

This distinguished Scottish artist died yesterday in London. He was born in 1802, at Perth, Scotland, and had reached the good old age of sixty-nine. He displayed at an early age a taste for art, which was judiciously fostered by his father, who sent him to Edinburgh to complete his studies. In 1823, when aged but twenty-one, he first exhibited at Edinburgh three pictures which gave unmistakable proofs of the artistic skill he was to display in the future. Mr. Hill's works consist of a series of sixty paintings, illustrative of the scenery of his native country. He also painted many English and Irish pictures, which have received high praise. The greatest of his works was a large painting commemorative of the disruption of the Scottish Church in the year 1843. This remarkable composition, which represents the signing of the deed of demission and act of separation, contains over four hundred portraits. In 1830 Mr. Hill was appointed Secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting. He was also the first to suggest the formation of the Royal Scottish Association for the promotion of Fine Arts. He also contributed much to the success of photography, and under his artistic directions it was greatly benefited. In 1850 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland, a body which has under its direction the Government School of Art and the National Gallery of Scotland. Up to within a few years ago he has diligently worked at his easel, and did not quit it until compelled by old age.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4:39	MOON RISES	morn
SUN SETS	7:15	HIGH WATER	5 47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBORROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	April 23
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April 30
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 3
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May 4
Europa	Glasgow	New York	May 6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May 7
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	May 7
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	May 7

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Bellona	New York	London	May 21
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May 21
Donau	New York	Bremen	May 21
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	May 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 25
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 28
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	May 20
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 21
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	May 21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 26
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Bark Marianino Galatola, Romeo, Gibraltar for orders, D. Crawley & Co.

Bark Almoner, Gray, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Cienfuegos, do.

Br. brig Hermes, Lees, Port Spain, J. Dallett & Co.

Schr Rapidan, Johnson, Washington, D. Cooper.

Schr George Fales, Hall, Boston, do.

Schr J. P. Speddon, Seaman, Washington, do.

Schr Iona, Taylor, Washington, do.

Schr Island Belle, Pierce, for Boston, was cleared on Wednesday by Lennox & Burgess—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark George H. Jenkins, Corning, 40 days from London via Falmouth, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr Mary Edward, McCauley, 7 days from Seaconnet, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, 7 days from Seaconnet, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr White Squall, Brannock, 3 days from Washington, D. C., with chestnut rails to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 2 days from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. R. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 20.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

E. D. Kennedy, with wheat and corn to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Jennie Lucas, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.

E. J. Curtain, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Mahoney and J. B. George, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Lot Edgar, Wm. Mackey, and C. Blackwell, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.

Edward Worth, with lumber, for Elkton.

L. S. C.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 19.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Joslyn, with iron ore, for Baltimore.

P. Tanney, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

J. M. Sisson, G. H. Stewart, W. J. Dunlap, E. R. Matteson, Velocipede, M. O'Brien, C. Downer, and Alex. Toms, all with coal for New York.

The C. B. Winne and H. S. Armstrong left in addition to those reported yesterday—the latter for Wilmington.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., May 19—A. M.—Brigs Manilus and Castilian, and six schooners, are still in the harbor endeavoring to beat out; all the others reported last night have gone to sea.

Wind S.SW, and light. Thermometer, 72.

May 19—P. M.—All the vessels reported this A. M. have gone to sea. Beating out, two brigs from above. In the harbor, one herm. brig, name unknown. Wind S., blowing stiff. Thermometer, 78.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, at Havre 15th inst. from New Orleans.

Ship Philadelphia, Brodie, at Alexandria 22d ult. from Newcastle.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 17th inst.

Bark Hermelin, Nelsson, hence, at Malaga 1st inst.

Bark Emil, Christoffers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst.

Barque Annie M. Franklin, Holbrook, hence, at Gibraltar 28th ult., and cleared same day for Naples.

Brig Richmond, Powers, hence at Gibraltar 30th ultimo.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, at Marseilles 4th inst. from Genoa.

Brig Kennebec, Minott, hence for Charleston, was spoken 17th inst. at 5½ P. M., 12 miles SE. from Hatteras.

Brig James Davis, Partridge, hence, at Salem 16th instant.

Brig Holstatia, Rhode, sailed from Alexandria 18th inst. for Philadelphia, to load oil for the Baltic.

Brig Volant was at Arecibo, P. R., 30th ult., for Philadelphia about 5th inst.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Hendrickson, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.

Schr Mary and Frances, hence, at Bridgeport 16th instant.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, hence, at Providence 17th inst.

Schr P. Bolce, Adams, cleared at Providence, 17th inst., for Georgetown, D. C.

Schrs William Collyer, Taylor, and Alabama, Vaugilder, cleared at Providence, 16th inst., for Philadelphia or New York.

Schrs C. C. Smith, Phillips, from Taunton for Philadelphia, and Surf, Johnson, for Trenton, N. J., cleared from Newport P. M. 16th inst.

Schrs Mary E. Gage, Sturges, from Calais; C. J. Errickson, Smith; Annie E. Safford, Hyde; and Plough Boy, Ellis, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 18th inst.

Schr John Lancaster, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.

Schrs Chattanooga, Black; Emily A. Bartle, N. W. Magee, Sarah Wooster, Four Sisters and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 16th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, for Chelsea, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 17th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Information has been received that the Isthmus Railway Company at Panama has established a red light at the extremity of the wharf, to which point the rails run and passengers embark. The wharf is situated on the west side of the small bay towards the north part of the town.

Also, that the red light exhibited at the Hospital of the French Society has been discontinued.

In consequence of the screw pile lighthouse at Fleetwood, west coast of England, having been destroyed, and until another is erected, a vessel with two masts, and painted red, exhibiting a similar light, has been moored by the harbor authorities in 4 fathoms at low water springs, a quarter of a mile NW. by N. from the old pile lighthouse.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 22½ deg. westerly in 1870.)

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1870.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS.

Fancy Mattings,
White Mattings,
Red Check Mattings.

CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
Lowest Prices.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
MATTING WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANOTHER
REDUCTION OF PRICES,
BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.

Catalogues furnished gratuitously at the Depository,
No. 1122 CHESTNUT STREET,
5 9 mwf6t Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [11 7 3m

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Business Photographer, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking Photographs of Country Seats in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 2 2m

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.
The ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, direct, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on ——, May ——.
The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 21, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 21.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 20, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
MAY, 1870.
Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 330 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. C113

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
JOHN STETSON.....Lessee and Manager
JAMES PILGRIM.....Acting and Stage Manager
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
STAR COMBINATION.
STAR COMBINATION.
Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.
In Burlesque, Grand Ballet, Immense Olio Entertainment, Farces, etc., by the
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
Family Matinee every Saturday. 5 16 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 20,
Reproduction of the highly successful drama,
NOT GUILTY
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS AND BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS,
are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays.
Desperate Conflict between the Sepoys and the Young Volunteers. A brilliant, thrilling, and effective Tableau—The Field of Battle during a Fierce Engagement.
SATURDAY—"NOT GUILTY" MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
And Last Night but one of
MR. JOS. K. EMMETT.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) May 20,
Nineteenth time of Charles Gayler's Drama,
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
FRITZ.....Mr. JOS. K. EMMETT
With Songs, Dances, and Solos.
Saturday—Last Night of FRITZ.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
R. FOX, Manager and Proprietor.
MONDAY EVENING, May 16, and DURING WEEK,
Prof. RISLEY'S TROUPE, 20 in number; the Great Lawrence Troupe, Frank A. Gibbons, Turner's Dogs and Monkey; Four Premieres Danseuses, Mad'lle De Rosa; Mad'lle Oberti, Mad'lle Brunetta, Mad'lle La Rosa, Emma Alford Clare Vernon, Sydney W. Frank, John Shay, Sam Devere, Bob Harrison, etc.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE. SEVENTH St., below Arch.
FOR A SH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

AN animated and exciting debate sprung up in Congress yesterday on a motion to make an appropriation for the support of a Minister Resident in Rome. This motion was favored by a large majority of the Democratic members on various grounds, and it was also advocated by Mr. Banks (Rep.) in a brief speech, declaring that "the omission of Rome would be considered by a portion of the American people as intentional, and he did not wish that; besides, *one of the great religious convulsions of the world was approaching,* and the United States should have at least a representative there to furnish accurate reports of the great events transpiring there." The appropriation was opposed and defeated, however, by the mass of the Republican members, and the deep feeling evinced during the debate makes it not improbable that the threatened religious convulsion may affect the politics of this country. Mr. Bingham (Rep.) sounded a key-note which may be heard this fall on the stump as well as in Protestant pulpits, when he bitterly denounced the Papal syllabus. He declared that "it is an attempt to fetter the freedom of conscience. It is an attempt to fetter the freedom of the press. It is an attempt to strike down the rising antagonism against every despotism on the face of the earth, in the form of representative governments, foremost among which is America, the child and the hope of the earth's old age;" and he predicted the destruction of the Papal power by "the consuming breath of the enlightened public opinion of the civilized world, which declares for free governments, free churches, free schools, free Bibles, and free men." It is a long time since speeches of this character were made in Congress, and we do not wonder that a deep sensation was excited by the indications afforded of the creation of new issues in politics. The Democrats were not slow to take up the gauntlet. The story of the witches burnt in Massachusetts was duly rehearsed, and sundry references were made to Know-Nothingism, which, however, lost much of their point by the necessity of an explanation and denial on the part of Mr. Brooks, now a prominent Democratic member, of a charge made by John Covode that when he (Covode) was taking lessons in Know-Nothingism, Brooks was "the man who edited the paper to light them on their way" and to act as their "great head centre." The debate finally became extremely personal, and it required the most vigorous efforts of the Speaker to restore order. Although of comparatively small importance in itself, it affords a significant indication of the drift of public sentiment, and of the tendency of the time to seek political expression, in some form, of the deep religious and politico-religious emotions which are gradually being aroused. These feelings will be greatly intensified if any serious effort is made to carry into practice, in this country, the doctrines enunciated in the Papal syllabus, which strike at the root of our whole system of government. The proposed meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in the United States, which will probably give increased emphasis and unity to Protestantism, may also have a tendency to increase public interest in the issues suggested by Mr. Bingham's speech. Meanwhile the proceedings of the Presbyterian Assembly and the Episcopal Convention now in session in Philadelphia, although they have been confined to matters of immediate practical importance to the congregations and dioceses they represent, and although they have carefully avoided the introduction of any description of partisan issues, indicate that these two important branches of Protestantism are in full accord with the progressive spirit of the age, and prepared to offer a spirited resistance to any ecclesiastical attempt to destroy the public-school system or to undermine the civil and religious liberties of the nation. The freedom of religious faith and modes of worship which is guaranteed by the Constitution and public opinion should secure the rights of all sects and all creeds, but if invidious attempts are to be made, directly or indirectly, to limit this freedom, it can scarcely be expected that any of the Churches threatened will remain indifferent or idle spectators to such a movement.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

MAYOR FOX yesterday vetoed the resolution of Councils inviting the New York 7th Regiment to visit the city of Philadelphia. The reasons given for this veto are so excellent that they will commend themselves without argument to the good sense of our citizens, and they should have been accepted as conclusive by both branches of Councils. Select Council, indeed, did sustain the Mayor unanimously, but, strange to say, Common Council passed the resolution over the veto by a vote of 35 to 10. The Mayor objected, in the first place, to a tender of the hospitalities of the city of Philadelphia without the appointment of any committee of the city authorities to make suitable provision for the comfort and entertainment of the regiment and without any appropriation having been made to meet the necessary expenses. His principal objection, however, was that such an entertainment as was proposed should be at private cost and not at the expense of the municipality. The Mayor is clearly and emphatically right in this, and he is correct in doubting the propriety of such a precedent. If the 7th Regiment should be invited here and entertained at the expense of the city, there would in the future be perpetual demands for the extension of like courtesies to other military associations, fire companies, and all manner of organizations, at an annual expense to the tax-payers of many thousands of dollars. The Mayor intimates that extraordinary circumstances may arise when it would be perfectly proper for the city to make a tender of its hospitalities to a prominent and popular military organization like the 7th Regiment, but there is no occasion whatever at the present time for us to keep open house, and, in refusing to approve of this project, the Mayor manifestly performed his duty, and is entitled to the thanks of the already over-burdened tax-payers.

THE PAVING QUESTION.

IN Councils yesterday the question of paving the streets was discussed in various of its phases, and considerable time was spent in arguing upon the relative merits of gravel and ashes, and the proper size of cobble-stones. This shows that however advanced our civilization may be in some points, we are still in a state of barbarism in others, and no better evidence of a condition approaching to savagery can be produced than the fact that a renewal of cobble-stone pavements should be gravely considered in our municipal legislature. If Councils would earnestly and honestly endeavor to find out what is the best and most durable pavement, without regard to the schemes of jobbers and speculators, and then pass an ordinance forbidding the laying of any cobble-stones on the public highways, and requiring a good pavement to be put down whenever the streets need repairing, they will do a service for which the citizens of Philadelphia cannot be too deeply grateful. A suitable pavement that would represent in some degree the refinement of a civilized state of society might perhaps cost more at first than the cobble-stones, but mere than the difference would be saved in wear and tear and in the safety and comfort of all the bipeds and quadrupeds that are obliged to submit to the torture of the present abominations. We hope that the members of Council will think it worth while to give this subject consideration at an early day, and endeavor to make the streets of Philadelphia not altogether disgraceful to a great and wealthy community.

THE CROWN OF SPAIN.

THE poor Spaniards are still in trouble about their crown, which none of the regular professional princes of Europe, who are always waiting for any such vacancies as may turn up, seem to be very solicitous about assuming. The Duke de Montpensier now seems to be almost the only candidate with royal blood in his veins, and he belongs to a family that has been out of business for a good many years, for the reason that its principal representatives are not up to the latest improvements in the art of kingship. Montpensier's chances, however, are apparently not very brilliant just at the present time, and the public attention appears to be principally concentrated upon Serrano and Espartero, who are good Spaniards, although they do not boast of royal connections. The cable despatches from Madrid state that the news is important but conflicting. It would be something wonderful if it were anything else than conflicting, for ever since the consummation of the revolution our information about the prospects for a definite settlement of the affairs of the Government has been but little else than vague rumors, and the latest intelligence is probably entitled to about as much credence as most that has preceded it. One report states that the Council of Ministers have determined to confer upon the Regent Serrano the royal attributes, if no candidate for the throne can be found within a reasonably short time, and another informs us that the crown will be forced upon the veteran Espartero, whether he will or not, in default of any other solution of the question. Another rumor is that Montpensier has returned to Madrid, and that his eldest son had a long conference with the Regent Serrano, which may indicate that Montpensier is bent upon urging his claims. After all, it would not be a matter for surprise if Serrano were to accept the crown, and if it were to be discovered that he has been intriguing and managing for this consummation from the first. Hitherto Serrano has openly played the part of a pure and disinterested patriot, but the crown of Spain, although it has been declined by so many princes of the blood royal, is still a prize to tempt ambition, and Serrano's position as Regent has given him a taste of power which may have made him the more anxious to possess the glittering bauble that is now going begging. Taking the Regent's past course as an indication of what he will do in the future, the Spaniards might indeed go further and fare worse, but liberal candidates for thrones too often make the most illiberal rulers after they have once obtained the object of their ambition, and in case Serrano is proclaimed King of Spain we can only hope that he will be one of the exceptions to what is almost a general rule.

THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the following table is given the tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the years from 1856 to 1868 inclusive, from the years marked thus (*) transports with troops and Government stores being excluded:—

	British.	*United States.*	*Of other countries.*	*Total Foreign.*	*Aggregate.*
	(Tons.)	(Tons.)	(Tons.)	(Tons.)	(Tons.)
1856*	10,970,123	2,820,295	4,112,580	6,932,875	17,902,998
1857*	11,636,257	2,510,841	4,924,281	7,435,122	19,071,379
1858*	11,114,330	2,417,301	5,228,330	7,645,631	18,759,961
1859*	11,613,271	2,169,028	5,549,875	7,718,903	19,332,174
1860.	12,119,454	2,734,381	5,984,083	8,718,464	20,837,918
1861.	12,149,545	3,020,069	5,755,369	8,775,438	21,924,983
1862.	13,992,108	2,234,077	6,224 472	8,458,549	22,450,657
1863.	15,263,047	1,344,390	6,419,826	7,762,116	23,025,163
1864.	16,409,413	912,393	6,153,078	7,065,471	23,474,884
1865.	17,413,643	768,620	6,804,182	7,572,202	24,985,845
1866.	19,169,967	944,717	7,172,600	8,117,317	27,287,284
1867.	19,942,872	979,224	7,266,933	8,246,157	28,189,029
1868.	20,474,621	1,021,746	7,828,309	8,850,055	29,324,676

In the following is given the steamship tonnage of the United Kingdom from 1856 to 1868, inclusive:—

Years.	*British steamships.* (Tons.)	*United States.* (Tons.)	*Total Foreign.* (Tons.)	*Aggregate.* (Tons.)
1856.....	*3,290,619	102,663	605,556	3,896,175
1857.....	*3,888,247	103,605	779,125	4,667,372
1858.....	*3,701,675	44 092	804,977	4,506,652
1860.....	4,186,620	8,809	780,853	4,967,473
1861.....	4,660,744	13,674	813,443	5,474,187
1862.....	5,239,493	1,067	966,907	6,206,400
1863.....	5,783,350	38	1 009,183	6,792,533
1864.....	6,667,094	2,239	931,931	7,599,025
1865.....	7,865,417	1,059	1,137,425	9,002,842
1866.....	9,484,594	30,172	1,276,819	10,761,413
1867.....	10,511,903	38,032	1,504,550	12,016,453
1868.....	10,892,203	8,904	1 782,352	12,674,557

The total foreign trade of Great Britain, with the direct trade with the United States stated separately, at the periods named below was as follows:—

	British Ships.	*American Ships.*	*Of other countries.*	*Total Ships.*
1853.	(Tons.)	(Tons.)	(Tons.)	(Tons.)
Gross foreign trade.	9,064,705	1,363,912	4,452,544	15,381,161
Direct trade with U. S. 1858.	857,250	1,592,939	91,199	2,541,388
Gross foreign trade.	11,114,330	2,417,301	5,223,330	18,759,961
Direct trade with U. S. 1863.	562,043	1,826,841	108,561	2,497,450
Gross foreign trade.	15,263,047	1,342,390	6,419,726	23,025,163
Direct trade with U. S. 1868.	1,173,463	927,186	308,173	2,408,822
Gross foreign trade.	20,474,621	1,021,746	7,828,309	29,324,676
Direct trade with U. S.	2,103,872	714,423	355,696	3,173,991

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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☞ THE MOST INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE OF THE SEASON.—Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, will repeat, by request of many eminent citizens, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 8 P. M., the Lecture on the "Yosemite Valley and Sierra Nevada" which he gave with such *eclat* recently in New York. The lecture will be fully illustrated by beautiful diagrams thrown upon a large screen by the Magic Lantern under the direction of James A. McAllister, Esq.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. For sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. 5 18 4t

☞ REV. THEO. CUYLER, D. D., OF Brooklyn, will preach Sabbath Morning, May 22, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WM. ARNOT, D. D., of Glasgow, Scotland, delegate to the General Assembly from the old country, will preach Sabbath Evening, at 8 o'clock, at BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY-SECOND and BAINBRIDGE Streets.
A cordial invitation to all and specially to Scotch and Irish Presbyterians.
Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. 5 20 2t

☞ STRANGERS IN PHILADELPHIA ought to visit the PILGRIM. It is the most widely known and highly endorsed moral, meritorious and religious exhibition in the world. CONCERT HALL, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at 2 30 P. M. 5 20 2t

☞ THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days. 10

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

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WONDERFUL! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has never failed. It has saved the lives of thousands. All it needs is a fair trial. No family should be without it, whether at home or at the sea shore. "It's worth its weight in gold." No cure no pay. Prepared only by PETER P. FOX, Apothecary, TWENTY-THIRD and SPRUCE Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists. 5 20 3m

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WANTED—A PARTNER, SPECIAL OR active, with from $20,000 to $25,000, in a light iron manufacturing business, capable of being greatly extended. Profits 25 per cent. Address, with real name, "P. T." TELEGRAPH Office. 5 19 3t*

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SLIP COVERS,

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Chandeliers, Pictures, Mirrors, Etc.,

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Elegant Lace and Nottingham Curtains

At a great reduction in price.

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Table Covering,

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A TEN STRIKE.

TEN! TEN!! TEN!!! TEN!!!!
All the handsomest looking men
Who've been before, are coming again
To look at the TEN DOLLAR SUITS,
For it carries them back to the season when
Prices were down; yet hardly then
Could garments be afforded for men
At the price of these TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
You can't complain that the price is high,
And e'en if you wonder the reason why
We sell so low, you're welcome to buy
A few of the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
The public are saying OH, DEAR ME,
What a marvel of cheapness! "Come and see!"
A TEN DOLLAR SUIT 's the thing for me.
Hurrah for the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
THE MEN RUN FOR THEM!
THE BOYS WON'T GO WITHOUT THEM!
THE WOMEN ARE FRANTIC WITH DELIGHT OVER THEM!
And we must each and al have the
TEN DOLLAR SUITS
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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Oil Works Burned at Cleveland

The Defaulting St. Louis Treasurer

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

FROM CUBA.

The Slaves of Insurgents Freed.

HAVANA, May 20.—Captain-General De Rodas has just published an order that all slaves belonging to insurgents in the field or in foreign countries, or who have taken up arms or served as guides to the Spanish troops, or performed any other service for the national cause, are henceforth free.

The insurgent Captain Mestrel and some of his followers have surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Puerto Principe.

FROM THE WEST.

Burning of a Theatre in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The German Theatre in Desplanes street, between Washington and Madison and West and Division streets, was burned this morning. The building was a frame structure, 50 by 150 feet. A brick building, occupied by the Chicago Husk Company, on the opposite side of the alley, and the buildings Nos. 51, 53, and 55 Jefferson street, were injured. The basement of the Husk Company's building was occupied by the Branch Common School, which loses all its furniture, including a piano. The German Theatre was worth $12,000. Insured for $9000. There was an amateur theatrical performance there last night, and the actors lost all their costumes. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—The oil works of Morehouse, Freeman & Crumb were burned last night. The loss is heavy, and was partially insured. The Franklin, of Pennsylvania, had a policy of $1000 on the building.

The Defaulter Susisky.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—M. E. Susisky, the late defaulting Treasurer of this city, failing to give $20,000 bail, has been sent to jail. The indictment against him is for embezzling $140,000.

Fatal Accident.

Mrs. Swallensteicker and daughter were thrown from a wagon yesterday. The latter was instantly killed and the former dangerously wounded.

Suit Against the St. Louis Gas Company.

The Mayor has been instructed by the City Council to bring suit against the Gas Company, to compel the company to sell the works to the city, as provided by the original contract.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Southern Methodist General Conference.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, fifth day, Bishop Kavanagh presiding, the report of the Committee on Boundaries, submitted yesterday, was adopted as to the formation of a new conference. The Committee on Circulation of the Holy Scriptures submitted an able and elaborate report, which was adopted. The select committee on the Book Concern reported in favor of its continuance at Nashville, and provoked a lengthy discussion, participated in, on the substitute to remove it to Baltimore, by Drs. Bond and Watson, of Baltimore, and Moran, of North Carolina, in favor of the substitute, and McFerran, of Tennessee, and Evans, of Georgia, in opposition.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Motions to fix the day of adjournment for Friday, July 15th, Monday, 18th, Friday, 22d, were severally voted down by yeas and nays.

Mr. Corbett moved to fix July 8th as the day.

Mr. Drake called the yeas and nays, and said he would insist upon the roll being called on each motion, so that the country might see that the efforts of Republican Senators to do the public business were being defeated by a combination of Democrats with a Republican minority.

Mr. Cameron said he would not be dragooned into a particular line of voting by fear of voting with the Democrats. The sentiment of the Senate was two to one in favor of fixing the day for the Fourth of July, and it was time for the minority to yield.

Mr. Drake thought the Senator's computation as to the sentiment of the Senate only showed that his education in arithmetic was very defective. The votes taken did not show a majority of more than five votes.

A general discussion ensued upon the denunciatory style of argument resorted to in the Senate upon certain questions.

Mr. Tipton characterized it as infamously odious and a game which the editor of the *Chronicle* had been practising for months past, and especially upon the Georgia bill. That paper had charged Republican Senators with affiliation with Democrats in order to drive them into opposition to the Bingham amendment, and dared them to vote for it in the face of their constituents.

At this point the morning hour expired, and the Fifteenth Amendment bill coming up.

Mr. Howard was awarded the floor, but yielded to Mr. Cameron, on whose motion the pending business was laid aside, yeas 31, nays 21, and the adjournment resolution further debated.

Mr. Tipton insisted that harmony within the Republican ranks could not much longer be maintained unless the dictatorial, overbearing course of some of its members was repressed.

Mr. Corbett's motion was lost, when the resolution was agreed to as amended, to fix the time for Friday, July 15—yeas, 35; nays, 31.

The consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment bill was then resumed, when Mr. Stewart gave notice, in deference to sundry objections, that he would agree to the striking out of the fifth section, allowing a candidate deprived of office by violation of the rights of colored voters to recover possession by a writ of mandamus, and giving United States Courts jurisdiction in such cases.

Mr. Howard suggested the necessity of an amendment to the twelfth section to define the duty of military authority when called upon to execute the law. He thought the authority to employ military was necessary for dispersion of mobs or assemblages of men banded together to prevent colored men from voting. He desired to know whether in such a contingency, and where the State authorities refused to interfere, the Senator (Mr. Thurman) would prefer to stand quietly by and allow the outrage to be committed, rather than employ half a dozen bayonets to disperse the mob.

Mr. Thurman said he would have all, white and colored, vote without hindrance, but would never authorize the President to surround the polls with troops, whether necessity existed or not, as provided in the twelfth section.

The President was to be clothed with more than monarchical powers upon the supposition of a hypothetical case.

Mr. Williams said the Senate bill was vague and indefinite and would repeal many registration laws, besides giving rise to endless litigation. Prosecutions against election officers were to be conducted at the expense of the United States, and inducements were held out for tens of thousands of lawsuits, many of which would have no foundation. Complaints against election officers were always made, but here five hundred dollars was offered to every man who, feeling himself aggrieved, could succeed in any suit he might bring for a supposed grievance. He was opposed to the provision for interposition of military power, fearing that in providing for a particular condition of things in the South, Congress would lose sight of all the rest of country, and that the legislation would be repugnant to the instincts of a free people. He thought the House bill far preferable, and hoped it would be proceeded with and perfected.

Mr. Stewart thought the House bill hopelessly defective.

House

Continued from the Third Edition.

After speeches by Mr. Burdett for and Mr. Voorhees against the report, the matter went over till to-morrow, and at two o'clock, under a new rule, the House proceeded to the business of the District of Columbia.

A message from the Senate having been received announcing concurrence in the House resolution for final adjournment on Monday, the 4th of July, with an amendment fixing the adjournment for Friday, the 15th of July, the House, on motion of Mr. Dawes, agreed to the amendment, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table, thus making the motion definite and final.

THE RICHMOND SUFFERERS.—Joseph Patterson, Treasurer of the Richmond Relief Fund, has received the following additional contributions since last report:—

Cash, per J. H. P....	$5 00	Hess & Bro pr J. H. C.	10 00
Elwood Shannon...	100 00	J. T. Kirkpatrick & Co.....do.	25 00
James L. Bewley & Co.....	20 00	Webb & Garrets.....do.	5 00
Pritchett, Baugh & Co., per. J. H. C.	50 00	Henry Davis...do.	10 00
Loeb & Bro...do.	10 00	Massey & Janney.....do.	10 00
A. Seiberlich...do.	5 00	Keen & Ceafes...do	25 00
Cash.....do.	10 00	Joseph B. Myers.do	25 00
Do.....do.	3 00	W. Ames & Co..do	10 00
Do.....do.	2 00	A. R. Carroll & Co.do	10 00
Do.....do.	2 00	Cash.....do	10 00
Do.....do.	10 00	Cash, per Mayor Fox	10 00
Dr. Samuel Mosely..	50 00	do. do.	5 00
Henry Bower per R. Shoemaker.....	25 00	Moyamensing Hose Company.....	100 00
Mahlon K. Smith & Co., per R. Shoemaker.....	15 00	M. D. Livensetter...	5 00
George W. Biddle, per Geo. Junkin..	50 00	Dr. Geo. B. Wood.	20 00
Samuel Hood, per George Junkin....	20 00	W. H. H.....	20 00
Cash, M. D., per George Junkin....	5 00	E. M. H.....	5 00
Y. Saurman & Son..	2 00		$739 00
William Mann.....	50 00	Previous report..12,268 75	
		Total.....$13,007 75	

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, of New York, have published a large and beautiful octavo volume entitled "The Men Who Advertise," from which we select the following concerning one of the most enterprising and successful of Philadelphia merchants:—

Though so well known and so extensively patronized, John Wanamaker, one of the leading clothiers of Philadelphia, is yet a young man and has a very juvenile appearance. This immense business has been the work of the past ten years—hard work at times, but never carried on in any other than a go-ahead spirit, an unflagging energy, and an indomitable will. He began his business career in a rather small way, in company with Nathan Brown, and the firm name, Wanamaker & Brown, has become as familiar to the people all over the country as Franklin's maxims or George Francis Train's odd sayings. Like all other beginners who start in a trade that is as old as civilization and open to every man, the new firm had to encounter the opposition of experienced clothiers, and of a host that had but a short start of them yet this did not in any manner dampen the ardor of John Wanamaker, who is the acknowledged head of the concern. He early saw that to sit down, tape measure in hand, and wait for customers of an inquiring mind to pick out his shop from the many by which it was encompassed, merely by having two or three well-dressed dummies at the door or a half dozen coats and as many pairs of pants swinging and fluttering in the breeze along the store front, was not exactly the way to carry on business in these latter days, and he resolved to make himself and his establishment known through the medium of newspapers, as the very best way of securing public patronage, and in a comparatively short space of time he had succeeded in turning the eyes and feet of a large number of people towards his mart of fashion. Few of our citizens have more than a faint idea of the large amount of money expended by some tradesmen in advertising their goods. They see an advertisement in a newspaper which they occasionally meet with, long or short, as the case may be, and that is all. If they had the privilege of inspecting the daily exchanges of a first-class newspaper, through many of which the same or similar business notices are to be found, they might well wonder how such expenditures, distinct from current, in-door ones, could be met. The seeming doubt created would be resolved if Mr. Wanamaker should open his books and show the extent of his sales as the result of the outlay for drawing custom. In every business in which the profits are small or moderate, there must be large sales to warrant such expenditures, and the sales are not likely to be so without liberal advertising. Suppose they can be increased from five thousand to ten thousand dollars per week, at ten per cent. profit to the dealer above expenses, there would be an addition of five hundred dollars every six working days, and in the same ratio its increase can be continued by adding to the number of customers. If ten per cent. additional will pay the whole cost of carrying on the trade, the advertising may be profitably enlarged in the proportion that the addition to the receipts justifies it. From this it may be seen at a glance exactly how the tradesman who has given the subject the thought it deserves, can add to his profits and astonish simple-minded people who plough in the same easy-going way their fathers did before them, never going out of the beaten track.

Much less than a hundred years ago, in the days of slow coaches and very slow people, when business men were content with few sales and small profits, it made little difference whether a tradesman advertised his goods or not. But the whole course of trade and traffic has undergone as much change as other things, and now it is indispensable that he should keep up with the progressive spirit of the times, and he is certain to succeed best who in business tact, and the liberal expenditure of money, leads rather than follows in the race. It is doubtful if any retail clothier in the United States scatters as much money among newspaper people as John Wanamaker. A new establishment recently opened by him on Chesnut street, one of the most extensive on that fashionable thoroughfare, is being brought into notice by the same means that the Market street house was made known. It is advertised as containing clothing plain and nobby, cut artistically, warranted to fit, and superior in all respects. It has connected with it a juvenile department as complete in all its arrangements as the adult customer branch, and affords facilities for dressing little people not often met with. Thus much of John Wanamaker as a clothier. Outside of his business he is as active and energetic as he is in it. When a mere boy he became a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and, being a ready speaker and a pushing fellow, he soon made his mark, and he is now one of the foremost of that organization. Four or five years ago, in company with others of his own spirit, he set about the collection of funds for the building of a chapel and Sunday-school, on a large scale, in a part of the city not well provided with either. It was a gigantic undertaking, conceived in a spirit of Christian benevolence, and requiring efforts of no ordinary kind to carry it out. That the work was accomplished according to the design of the founders, and that it stands as a monument of what may be done by well-directed effort, are facts beyond dispute.

The subject of our sketch is not one of those who would hide his light under a bushel or do a good act without caring to let it be known. His name is cut in enduring granite on the front of one of the fountains which stand near Independence Hall, with "presented by" as a prefix, while the lady who subscribed sufficient to erect the other had too much modesty to let the wayfarer know, as he stops for a cool draught of water, to whose liberality he is indebted for it. But the irrepressible John was only following out a work he had begun some time before. He had caused the universal "Wanamaker & Brown" to be chiselled on the street crossings, painted on rocks, and mounted on house-tops. That they have not been waited to the clouds, and tied to the tail of a fiery comet, is only because Yankee ingenuity has not yet devised the ways and means. No doubt the seeming impossibility would be attempted did not newspaper advertising fall in so entirely with the views and feelings of the head of the firm.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety entertainment will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* will be represented this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will have a farewell benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Fritz."

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will close at Concert Hall to-morrow evening, and as it will never be exhibited again in this city, those who have not seen it should do so at once.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST elsewhere. *Full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged, or money refunded if preferred. Our stock of*
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all kinds and sizes is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make and fit, durability and general excellence.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

HAIL AGAIN!
Like forty thousand railroad trains
The storm came, charged with shot and shell,
And took incalculable *panes*
To ventilate our houses well.

Stone fights between the wind and cloud
Coming like thieves, when least expected,
Suggest that every man's allowed
To keep his property protected.

To break the battling of the hail
Precaution and plate-glass may do,
But only Marvin's Safes avail
To stop the burglars breaking through.

In vain is outward skill applied,
And all internal forces fail,
To coax the lock, or crack the side:
To Marvin's Patent Safes all hail!
The best Fire and Burglar Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

AGAIN WE INVITE our friends to call early on Saturday morning, as the crowd increases every hour through the day. A full supply of Blue, Black, and all other colors of the finest and cheapest Diagonal Coatings ever offered, ready made and to be made to order.
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.
N. B.—Not forgetting the all-wool $18 Spring Suits.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND DECORATIONS from the Union League reception, to be sold at nearly half price.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 Chesnut street
(In the Carpet Store).

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—The following correspondence shows the ability and integrity with which this company is managed:—
BOSTON, Mass., May 18, 1870.
To George W. Miller, Insurance Superintendent of the State of New York:—
J. W. McCulloh represents that he was appointed by the Legislature of New York to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and that he has made many charges against the officers of that company, all of which have been sustained by you. Is this true? Have the officers, or any of them, committed any wrong or breach of trust? What is the result of your examination? A public meeting of policy-holders is called to meet here Thursday, which McCulloh proposes to address. In your opinion, after the investigation you have made, is there anything in the conduct of the officers of the Company which should forfeit the confidence of the policy-holders in them? Answer by telegram, and also by to-day's mail.
GEORGE C. RICHARDSON.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1870.
George C. Richardson, Esq., Boston, Mass.:—
Your despatch received. J. W. McCulloh was not appointed by the Legislature of this State to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was allowed by the Investigating Committee of the Assembly to attend, and with my consent and the consent of the company, he did attend and participate in an examination which I have been making. All charges made by Mr. McCulloh or others were fully investigated. The examination has been thorough. The charges of breach of trust and mismanagement have not in my opinion been established. Nothing has been shown which should forfeit or impair the confidence of the policy-holders or public in the company or its management. My examination has satisfied me that the company has been managed with peculiar ability and integrity, and that its condition is eminently sound. I shall publish an official report soon.
GEO. W. MILLER,
Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING.—
EVERY GARMENT AN ADVERTISEMENT.
EVERY SUIT A CARD
In favor of
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING
cut and made in style unsurpassed by any other first-class house in America.
PRICES AS LOW AS ELSEWHERE AT
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.—Doctor Starkey is making some surprising cures with his pleasant and highly effective Compound Oxygen Treatment. Invalids should call at the Doctor's office, No. 1116 Girard street, and obtain an interesting treatise explaining fully his treatment, which can be had gratuitously.

FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.—This splendid preparation, compounded by Mr. Peter P. Fox, Druggist, Twenty-third and Spruce street, is fast superseding all other cramp and diarrhœa cures in the market. It acts surely but pleasantly, and is warranted by the proprietor to cure, or no pay. A single trial will prove its superiority.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

A NEW ONE AND TWO DOLLAR STORE!—Just opened at No. 1100 Chesnut street, corner of Eleventh, where may be found a large assortment of goods fresh from Europe, at great bargains.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—
ALL GOOD PEOPLE
UNITED
ON THIS POINT—THAT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
GREAT OAK HALL
IS
THE BEST PLACE
IN PHILADELPHIA
FOR BUYING
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT
LOW PRICES.

[Strangers in the city particularly invited to visit (whether desiring to purchase or not) the
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

MARRIED.

MCBRIDE—POLE.—On March 10, 1870, by Rev. W. C. Best, Mr. ROBERT B. MCBRIDE to Miss MARY E. POLE.

WALSH—O'CONNOR.—On May 19, 1870, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by the Rev. James Maginn, Mr. DANIEL J. WALSH to Miss MARY O'CONNOR, both of this city.

DIED.

ALLDERDICE.—On the 19th instant, JAMES ALLDERDICE, in the 44th year of his age.
His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 302 S. Tenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. ***

MCFADDEN.—On the 19th instant, JOSEPH HENRY, son of Dalty and Ellen McFadden, aged 19 years 7 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2328 Spring Garden street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MULLIGAN.—On the 19th instant, ANN MULLIGAN, in the 26th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. James Keegan, No. 1311 Wheat street, below Wharton, on Sunday at 11 o'clock.

SHERRERD.—On the 19th instant, SUSAN W., wife of Henry D. Sherrerd.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YOUNG.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH YOUNG, wife of Mr. Jacob Young, in the 57th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Temple, No. 6, Masonic Tie, and Mount Vernon Link, No. 7, Daughters of Liberty, and Excelsior Lodge, No. 5, Ladies of Pythias, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 926 Diamond street, below Germantown avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

FURNITURE.

YOU!
WILL NOT FIND THE
Bottom of Prices
IN
FURNITURE
AND THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
STYLES
UNTIL YOU HAVE VISITED
THE
GREAT FURNITURE
Emporium
OF
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
(East Side),
5 17 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE
ON THE PREMISES.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.
MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE,
KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¼ ACRES,
BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,
Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.
RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.
On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,
All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1000 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, asparagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 9trp Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—The very elegant country seat situated on the York road and county line adjoining City Line Station N. P. R. R., built by Thomas Mott and lately owned by Joseph F. Page. This property was built without regard to cost, and is too well known to need further description
R. J. DOBBINS,
5 19 3t* "Ledger" Building.

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A Modern Villa, 14 rooms. Near Depot. Terms easy.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.
Address "W. H. C.," Box 1689 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
Address J. B. OKIE,
5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent for six months. Within five minutes of depot.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—SEVERAL COTTAGES to rent and for sale.
CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia.
Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2mip

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 12 rp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUNE MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
CONTENTS:—Joseph and his Friend, by Bayard Taylor; Drives from a French Farm, by P. G. Hamerton; William Hazlitt, by H. T. Tuckerman; In June, by Nora Perry; French and English Illustrated Magazines, by Eugene Benson; Song; Oldtown Fireside Stories, I. The Ghost in the Mill, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Let us be Cheerful, by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton; Master Treadwell, by J. E. Babson; An Idler's Idyl, by Hiram Rich; The Correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte, by James Parton; The English Governess at the Siamese Court, III; The Logic of Marriage and Murder, by Henry James; Reviews and Literary Notices, by John Fiske, Henry James, T. W. Higginson, J. J. Piatt, and W. D. Howells.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.
CONTENTS:—We Girls: a Home Story, VI, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; Song of Queen Summer's Herald, by Helen L. Bostwick; Reasons why the Cow Turned Her Head Away, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; Trotty's Composition, a Postscript to the "Trotty Book," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; Little Sorrow, by Marion Douglas; Brave Boys, by Major Traverse; How Edgar Left Home, by J. T. Trowbridge; Bertie's Pioneering, by Helen C. Weeks; Our Menagerie—Ants, by T. W. Higginson; In Business for Himself, by Mary B. Harris; Mending the Nets, by Lily Nelson; If Wishes were Horses, by Ruth Chesterfield; A Lily's Word, by Lucy Larcom; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
Subscription Agent for Philadelphia,
W. B. ZIEBER,
1t No. 106 S. THIRD Street.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,
And every variety of
Seasonable Dress Goods
AT PRICES WHICH WILL
Defy Competition.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF
BROOME STREET;
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH AVENUE,
CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
In all the Fashionable Varieties
EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm20t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished, available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw]

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.
Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and wor h twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1m] N. FOURTH Street, 211

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS
MUST BE SOLD OUT
BY THE
FIRST OF JUNE,
Including their immense stock from the Wholesale Department, which have all
BEEN MARKED DOWN
TO EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES
FOR THIS SPECIAL SALE
which commenced
On MONDAY, MAY 9,
And contains the most attractive BARGAINS in all the new styles and fabrics imported this season for their particular trade, and suitable for every variety of costume, and will be sold at prices ranging from
20 Cents Per Yard and Upwards.

GRAND OPENING OF SUITS
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
Will commence the sale of their large and Magnificent Stock of
SUITS OF ALL STYLES AND MATERIALS
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THE INTELLIGENCE OF PLANTS.

Man, in the pride of his reason, which is by no means unerring, has long been accustomed to deny the possession of the same faculty to all inferior animals. He has, however, been graciously pleased to allow that these animals possess something else, which he calls instinct. This answers almost as well as reason for guiding them to the happiness and maintenance of their lives and the propagation of their species. Whatever be the exact difference between reason and instinct (which has been rather a puzzling matter for philosophers in all ages), and however much or however little of either faculty may be possessed by men and animals, be the latter large as elephants, eagles, and whales, or small as mice, butterflies, or animalculæ, man clearly admits that these creatures have a certain degree of intelligence which is useful to them. He will not, however, admit this to be true in the case of plants and vegetables, whether as regards reason, instinct, or any minor degree of intelligence. The great naturalist, Linnæus, although he was the first to declare that plants and flowers, as well as animals, are male and female—a discovery which one would suppose might have led him to acknowledge sensation, if not intelligence, in these living beings—says, in defining the differences between the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms:—"Minerals grow; vegetables grow and live; animals live, grow, and *feel*." n other words, he asserts that the members of the vegetable world do not "feel." Another and more recent definition sets forth that "a plant is an organized being, unconscious of its own existence, fed by inorganic substances which it extracts from air or water, according to laws independent of the formulæ of organic chemistry, by the help of a faculty dependent on vital force." Are these ideas just, and these definitions correct? I think not, and have been led by observation to believe that plants are conscious of their own existence; and that they are endowed, not only with feeling or sensation, but with intelligence in such degree as is sufficient to make life pleasant to them, and enable them to take proper measures for its preservation.

If the oyster fastened on the rock can feel, why not the rose or the convolvulus, or the great oak tree that is fast rooted in the ground? Of the glow of the sunshine, or the freshness of the rain and the air, are they not pleased recipients? Who can tell? Or who shall deny, and give good reason for his incredulity? Who, however learned he may be, can decide where animal life ends and where vegetable life begins? What, for instance, is a sponge? And if, as Linnæus says, plants have no feeling, what makes the mimosa, or sensitive plant, shrink so timidly from the slightest touch, and apparently with such pain or terror from a ruder blow? Whether I am scientifically and philosophically right or wrong, I take a pleasure in believing that

> "To everything that lives,
> The kind Creator gives
> Share of enjoyment;"

and that the possession of life, in however infinitesimal a degree, presupposes in its possessor, whether animal or vegetable, a faculty of sensation that administers to its happiness, and that may consequently administer to its suffering. For, pleasure and pain are twins, and the one is not attainable without liability to the other. The idea is not new to poetry, though not accepted by science. It blooms and sparkles in the graceful mythology of Greece, and the somewhat less graceful mythology of Rome; as all who remember the Dryads and Hamadyrads; the loves of Apollo for Laura, Daphne, and Acantha; or who at school or college have pored over the metaphors of Ovid, will readily admit. The Oriental poets of India and Persia delighted to animate the flowers and trees, and, according to Hafiz, the rose appreciates the tender melodies of her lover the nightingale. Greek superstition endowed the atropa mandragora with all the sensations of an animal, and believed that it shrieked with pain when its roots were wrested from the ground.

Science may laugh at all such notions, but Science, though a very great and learned lady, does not yet know everything. Her elder sister, Poetry, often sees further and deeper into things than she does. Did not Shakespeare, in the *Tempest*, foreshadow the possibility of the electric telegraph more than two hundred years before Wheatstone? Did not Dr. Erasmus Darwin, long in advance of James Watt and Robert Stephenson, predict the steamship and the locomotive engine? Did not Coleridge, in the "Ancient Mariner," explain the *modus operandi* of the then unsuspected atmospheric railway?

On the question of the intelligence of plants, my convictions as well as my sympathies go with the poets rather than with the scientific men. I know that the trees and the flowers, inasmuch as they live, are my fellow-creatures, and are the children of the same God as myself. Like myself, they may be endowed with the faculty, though possibly in a much fainter degree than mine, of enjoying the world in which His love and goodness have placed both them and me. They breathe, they perspire, they sleep, they feed themselves, and may be over-fed; they are male and female. If science admits all these facts, how can it logically stop short at such a definition as that of Linnæus, and deny them sensation? Darwin, in his philosophical poem, the Botanic Garden (not much read in the present day), fancifully describes the loves of the flowers, and imagines, not perhaps wrongly, that love-making may be as agreeable to them as it is to higher organizations:—

> What beaux and beauties crowd the gaudy groves,
> And woo and win their vegetable loves!
>
> Here snowdrops cold and blue-eyed harebells blend
> Their tender tears as o'er the stream they bend;
> The love-sick violet and the primrose pale
> Bow their sweet heads, and whisper to the gale;
> With secret sighs, the virgin lily droops,
> And jealous cowslips hang their tawny cups,
> And the young rose, in beauty's damask pride,
> Drinks the warm blushes of his bashful bride;
> With honey lips, enamored woodbines meet,
> Clasp with fond arms, and mix their kisses sweet.

This may be thought an idle dream, unworthy of serious or, more especially, of scientific consideration; while some very matter-of-fact person may ask, how there can be sensation without senses. It is true that flowers have no organs of sight, or hearing, or taste, or smell, which man can discover; but they may, nevertheless, possess a very delicate sense of touch. And how much intelligence may display itself, without any other sense than this, is known to every one who has read the remarkable story of Laura Bridgeman. When she was four years old, this unhappy person, after a long illness, was discovered to have lost her eyes, her ears, her palate: every door of the inner spirit leading to the outer world of life and humanity, save the one door of touch. But through that door, by the patient sagacity and untiring kindliness of Dr. Howe, of Boston, Massachusetts, the resident physician of the Blind Asylum to which she was consigned as a patient of whom there was no hope, she was enabled to communicate her wants, her wishes, her hopes, and her ideas to her fellow-creatures, and to share in the knowledge and civilization of her time. Though she can neither see nor hear nor articulate, she can talk with her hand, and she can receive responses through the same medium, and she can write. Though the great world of sound and the joyous world of music are as alien to her as invisible planets on the uttermost verge of sidereal space, yet by means of the one sense mercifully left her she is able to distinguish her friends and acquaintances the one from the other, and to enjoy music, by means of the vibration through her sensitive and delicate nerves, of the rhythmic pulsations of the air caused by the great organ in the hall of the asylum. These throb through her whole body, giving her a palpable pleasure, possibly as great to her as that which more fortunate persons can derive from the sense of hearing. "Little chinks let in much light," says the ancient proverb; and through the one little chink of feeling, touch, or sensation, the intelligence of Laura Bridgeman can both act and be acted upon. And if it be granted that the trees, the plants, and the flowers, possess this one sense—and who can prove that they do not?—may we not reasonably suppose that some degree of intelligence and capacity for pleasure and pain go along with it?

Being a systematic man, though a very busy one, I always find that I have time to spare for my amusement. I also find that my amusement often assumes the shape of a new variety of work. In this manner I have become a student of natural history; and whenever I walk in my garden, through the green lanes and country roads, over the meadow path, or through the woods of England, or up the bens and down the glens of Scotland, I always discover something to interest me in the phenomena of nature, animate and inanimate. I have educated my eyes, as well as my mind, in remembrance of the sage maxim "that in every object there is inexhaustible meaning, and that the eye always sees what the eye brings means of seeing." Last summer, in my garden, I made the acquaintance of a very respectable and, as I found reason to believe, a very intelligent plant, and studied its growth and its movements during two or three weeks. The plant was cucurbita ovifera, known to market gardeners, cooks, and housekeepers as the vegetable marrow. This, like all of its genus, will creep along the ground if it find nothing up which it can climb; but if there be a tree, a branch, a pole, or a wall within easy reach, it will infallibly make its way to it, and twine its tendrils round the most available points of support. The vegetable marrow, like the vine, the hop, the briony, and all other varieties of the genus vitus, to use the words of Barry Cornwall, applied to her more renowned sister, the grapevine:—

> A roamer is she
> O'er wall and tree,
> And sometimes very good company.

I noticed that this particular plant extended its tendrils—let me call them for the nonce its hands and fingers—outward, and away from the trunk of a hazel, and from a box-hedge of about seven feet high, and towards a gravel path. It persevered in extending itself in this direction for three days, after I first began to take notice of it; but on the fourth morning I perceived that it had changed the course which its tendrils were pursuing, and had turned them in the contrary direction towards the box-hedge. In two days more it had securely fastened itself to the hedge with its vagrant tendrils, and put forth new shoots a short distance higher up, with which also in due time it enveloped the supporting tree, which, for the first portion of its life, it had sought in the wrong direction. Another marrow, further removed from all support, had also put forth its feelers towards the gravel path; but finding nothing to lay hold of, turned them back in a similar manner; but like the first one, only to meet with a disappointment. The marrow, however, made the best of unfavorable circumstances, as a wise man or a wise plant should do, and meeting with the tendrils of a sister or a brother marrow engaged in the like pursuit of a prop under difficulties, they both resolved apparently that, as union was strength, they would twist around each other. And they did so. After they had been intertwined for a day, I deliberately and very tenderly untwisted them, with such care as not to injure the delicate tendrils, and laid them apart on the ground. In less than twenty-four hours they had found each other out again, and twisted their slender cords together in a loving, or a friendly, or at least a mutually supporting, union. Much interested in these enterprising marrows, I tried some experiments with another climbing plant, the scarlet-runner. I untwisted one that had grown to the height of about a foot up the pole which had been placed for its reception, and twisted it carefully round another pole, which I stuck into the ground at a distance of about an inch from the old one. The scarlet-runner, however, had a will of its own, and would not cling to the new pole unless I would tie it, which would have ruined the experiment. I therefore left the plant to itself to do as it pleased; and two days afterwards I found it on its original pole, twined securely around it. I repeated this experiment several times afterwards, with briony and hop, and always discovered that the only means to make a creeper creep, or a climber climb, in a direction different from that which it had already taken, was to tie or fasten it; if left freely to itself, it persisted in carrying out its original intention. Is this intelligence or instinct, or is it merely mechanical action? During the same season, I had occasion to remark that several climbing roses in front of my cottage seemed sickly. On investigating the cause of their ill-health, I discovered that the soil in which they grew was very poor, and consisted merely of a thin layer of earth, over the chalk; that their roots had reached the chalk, and could not penetrate it; and that they had declined in strength for want of proper nourishment. I had a pit dug, about three feet deep, all along the front where the roses grew; and I filled it up with new soil, manure, and rotted leaves, in which they have since thriven remarkably well. A healthy and luxuriant honeysuckle growing amid these roses, which clambers over my cottage porch, was at the same time laid bare to the roots. I found that the honeysuckle had been wiser than the roses, and instead of pushing its roots vertically downward to the barren chalk, had extended them horizontally through the thin layer of earth, immediately under the sod, to the distance of no less than eight feet from the stem. Was this instinct or intelligence? Or was it blind mechanical force? My opinion is, that it was intelligence, and the adaptation of means to ends by a will that might have acted otherwise. Every plant growing in a darkened room bends itself to the chance light that may happen to penetrate through a hole or a chink; every such plant overshadowed by trees of larger growth endeavors to stretch itself beyond their influence. Is this instinct, intelligence, or mechanical force? I confess my inability to decide; I doubt the ability of any one else to settle the question; and, taking refuge in the idea that every manifestation of God's power and love is illimitable, and may be infinitely small as well as infinitely great, I come to the conclusion that there is no life upon this globe, however humble, which is so wholly unintelligent as to be helpless for its own sustenance and preservation, or unendowed with the capacity of joy or sorrow. —*All the Year Round.*

How Glass Paper-Weights are Made.

Every one knows those paper-weights of solid colorless glass in a hemispherical shape, in the centre of which are bouquets, portraits, and even watches and barometers, etc., etc., but few persons know how or by what means these things are incarcerated in the centre of the glass.

There is a great distinction to be made not merely between the objects, but also between the materials of which they are composed.

As those representing flowers and bouquets in glass—those from which the name is derived—are the most ancient and the best known, we will begin with them.

The first thing to be done is to sort and arrange a certain quantity of small glass tubes of different colors in the cavities of a thick molten disc, disposing them according to the object to be represented. This done, the tubes are enclosed between two layers of glass. To do this they begin by placing on one side of the disc which contains the tubes a layer of crystal, to which the tubes soon become attached. When this is done the disc is removed and a second layer of crystal is placed on the opposite side.

The object being placed in the centre between these two layers of glass thus soldered together, it becomes necessary to give the ball its hemispherical form, which is done, when the crystal is again heated, by means of a concave spatula of moistened wood. It then only remains to anneal and to polish it on the wheels.

That a glass ornament, being covered with a layer of hot glass, should receive no injury or change of color, may be easily understood from its extremely refractory nature; but it is not the same with objects in metal, such as watches, barometers, etc., which a far less degree of heat would oxidize or even entirely destroy. The mode of manufacture, therefore, of these latter objects is quite different from that of the first. It is easy to prove this. If we look at a paper weight, provided the interior be of glass, the upper and under part of the recipient will be also of glass. If we now examine a paper weight containing a watch or barometer, under the lower part of the ball will be found a piece of green cloth, the use of which is to keep in place the objects which, instead of only forming one body with the covering of glass which surrounds them, are only placed in a cavity made beforehand in the centre of the half-spherical ball. In a word, to take out the glass ornaments it would be necessary to break the paper weight, whilst to take out the others it would suffice to take off the cloth.

As for the paper-weights in which are placed portraits, usually of a yellowish color, these profiles are made of refractory earth, and many thus bear well a heat which only softens glass.

Manufactured successively at Venice under the name of millefiori, and then in Bohemia, these paper-weights have been carried to perfection only by French artists.

The sole difficulty in their manufacture is in avoiding internal air bubbles, which would the more deform the objects, as any defect would be much increased by the thickness of the glass.

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7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
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246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	293,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies	
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
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No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Balbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,455
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	20,548
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
R. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 28s

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2600 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29s No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 s PHILADELPHIA.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 16 s m

NEW-YORK ISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1870.

The Beethoven Festival.

It is contemplated celebrating the Beethoven centennial anniversary in this city early in June. To the best of my knowledge and belief, Beethoven was born on the 17th of December, 1770. so that it should seem as though the centennial ought to be observed on the 17th of next December. Leonard Grover, Madame Parepa, the American Institute, and musicians generally, however, appear to have determined otherwise. The early portion of June has been selected, and the resolve to beat Boston has become unconquerable. The festival will be a monster one. Thousands of voices have already been bargained for. Madame Parepa is to do the solo singing, and is already getting some new dresses made—one for each of the four days upon which the centennial is to be held. These costumes are getting up in a style that would be creditable to Worth, the Parisian man-modiste. They are meant to be expressive of the musical sentiment of four distinct eras in Beethoven's pensive life, from the day when, in his eighth year, he created astonishment by his performance on the violin, to those unhappy years, in the latter portion of his career, when he became totally deaf, and composed his most majestic melodies. About $100,000 have already been expended on the Beethoven festival, without counting the dressmaker's bill. Of course, nothing could be done without Gilmore, and Gilmore has accordingly been secured. Lacking him, the affair would be as complete a failure as a fashionable funeral without Brown. We may beat Boston, but it will be with Boston's help. All the Handel and Haydn societies of Boston have been engaged, and in the early days of June the smoke of our musical incense will roll all over the Union.

Will He Do It?

Will Weston walk one hundred miles in twenty-two consecutive hours? The track at the Empire Skating Park has been measured before a committee composed of Horace Greeley, Mr. Dickinson, President of the Rink Association, and several other equally discerning gentlemen, and the trial will commence next Wednesday at noon. It has given an impetus to pedestrianism. Young New York puts its best foot foremost, and improvises a trial of speed down Broadway. It believes that it can beat Weston, other things being equal, and that with training and practice it would have equal claims to being a champion. Already the Rink is visited by hundreds, although it is in one of the most out-of-the-way quarters of the city. Even if Weston falls—as it is most likely he will—there is no doubt but that the mania he is accountable for does some good. It rouses the community, sets it upon its legs, informs the calf with muscular power, and takes away the talk from that eternal business which buzzes so wearyingly in the metropolitan ear.

"In the Ring."

Unless a reporter is "in the ring" in New York, it is in vain that he may expect to be a success. His failure is sealed until he can force an entrance into that charmed circle and compel respect to his talents. This is particularly observable among the police and fire reporters, who are an isolated body in themselves, having little or no affiliation with any other department upon a newspaper. Every newspaper has at least one fire-and-police reporter, whose business it is to watch things at police headquarters in Mulberry street, and see that nothing escapes his attention. The reporters have a room there which is occupied exclusively by them, but they are far from being as amiable a band of brothers as might be expected. A few of them exchange confidences with one another, give each other the use of their note-books, mutually compare reports, and so contribute to one another's ease and comfort. These constitute the "ring" into which it is far from easy for a new reporter to be admitted. The man who is fresh to the city or to the business hankers after the privilege in vain. He is sedulously given the cold shoulder and kept outside, until he proves that he can do without its friendship, and can, singly, make more correct and sensational reports than it can in all its banded strength. From that moment he is taken into companionship, but the moment will never come to him unless he has a good deal of cheek. It is cheek more than industry or energy that makes the success of the New York police-and-fire reporter, although those qualities, of course, are not to be despised. But the timid or over-conscientious novice stands no chance at all. His own unassisted strength and devices are totally unable to cope with those of that cunning confederacy, and unless accident surprises him into an unintended success, he will live and die outside the ring, for its members feel no more commiseration for him than virtuous women do for fallen ones. The majority have been in the business for years, and understand thoroughly all its ins and outs, and would no more extend a helping hand to a beginner than they would think of throwing away the chance of earning five dollars extra. The history of every reporter who is received into that brotherhood is pretty much the same. He commences by fumbling his way blindly along, endeavoring to visit all the five police courts and not neglecting the Coroner's office and the Central Station. But not possessing the pleasant quality of being ubiquitous, he misses day after day items which other papers have and some of which are important. He suffers reproof from the city editor, and sees dismissal and starvation before him. The ring despises him, and shuts him out, and unless he can outwit them he is a lost man. He ponders how this can be done, and Luck comes to his assistance, as it generally does to those who help themselves. In a happy hour he discovers a "big thing" in some insignificant-looking item which more experienced eyes pass over. He ferrets out all the details, and repairs to the fountain-head and secretly works them up. The next morning his report is the only one that appears, and like a local Byron he finds himself suddenly famous. The "ring" perceives that he is a valuable man, and invites him to its embrace. From that hour his position is one of comparative ease, and one of his sweetest privileges is to shut down upon the neophytes.

Rest and Ramble.

The season for rest and ramble approaches, when lake, mountain, seaside, and ocean-crossing are to be enjoyed; when every holiday-taker who can raise the money is off to Europe, if only for a six weeks' trip; when jaded clerks begin to repose in the prospect of the three o'clock closing hour on Saturday, and when watering-place proprietors have nearly completed their arrangements for the annual four months' swindle. There is nothing new in life, and yet the periodical repetition of the same things does not weary the man who is not yet old. Until the great bugle blows I presume people will continue to rivet their thoughts on three great topics—money, fashion, and amusement. The millennium will not do away with the watering-place institution, and the summer trip to Europe will be taken whether Satan be bound or loosed for a thousand years. ALI BABA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "An English-Greek Lexicon," by C. D. Yonge. Edited by Henry Drisler, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College, etc. etc. Published by Harper & Brothers. This edition of "Yonge's Lexicon" has been in preparation for a long time, and its editor thinks that he has combined in it a greater number of valuable features than are contained in any other work of the kind. One of the most important characteristics of Yonge's original work was the fulness of its references to authorities for the Greek equivalents, and this feature Professor Drisler has endeavored to carry out to the fullest extent in the edition before us. In the revision of the work numerous additions have been made both in the way of correction and enlargement, chiefly drawn from the prose writers, as the poetical element seemed already somewhat in excess for a general lexicon. Most of the other lexicons have been carefully collated, and no effort has been spared to make the work as complete as could be desired. An essay on the order of words in Attic prose, by Professor Charles Short, of Columbia College, is prefixed, and a very full appendix of proper names and Pillons' "Greek Synonyms," reprinted complete, add greatly to the value of the work. This lexicon will probably be found by scholars to be the most satisfactory of any published, and to contain all the aids for the study of the Greek language that can properly be looked for in a work of this class.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "Beneath the Weeds," a cleverly written English novel of high and low life, by the author of "Olive Varcoe," etc.

—Porter & Coates send us "Life and Alone," a new work of considerable interest, by an anonymous author, which has just been published by Lee & Shepard. The plot is original, and many of the characters show an insight into the ruling motives of human nature that is rare in much of the fiction of the day, and the story is one that will merit an attentive perusal.

"The Young Shipbuilder," also published by Lee & Shepard, is the fifth of the "Elm Island" series, by Rev. Elijah Kellogg. It continues the narrative of the characters who have figured in the earlier volumes of the series, and maintains the interest in them by placing them in a number of new situations that serve to develop their characters. The moral purpose of these stories is excellent, and the entertaining style in which they are written will win for them the favor of young readers.

—Turner & Co. also send us "The Young Shipbuilders," and *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, and *Our Boys and Girls* for May 28.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brother we have received "Consuelo." This is the first of a new edition of George Sand's works, and it will be rapidly followed by her other principal writings. The prejudice against George Sand, which was mainly excited by the often unjust strictures of a clique of English critics, is fast dying out at the present time, and her works are judged by a more just and impartial standard than they were twenty years ago. "Consuelo" is a great work of fiction, and in the opinion of many it is entitled to rank with the greatest performances of the age in this class of literature. The edition of Madame Sand's writings in course of publication by Messrs. Peterson is neat and inexpensive, and is worthy of the regards of those who wish to adorn the shelves of their libraries with the works of this great novelist.

—The May number of *The American Exchange and Review*, published by Fowler & Moon, contains an interesting variety of articles on practical, scientific, mercantile, mining, literary, and other subjects.

—*The American Architect and Builders' Monthly*, published by Lightfoot & Fleu, is filled with interesting matter relating to architecture, building, and the fine arts.

Thieves' Suppers.

"Ned Wright" still continues his efforts to benefit the criminal class from which he has been himself rescued. About two hundred convicted thieves were assembled on Wednesday night at his meeting-house—once a penny gaff—near the New-cut. They were each given a basin of good soup and a half loaf; and after supper Ned Wright gave them a vigorous practical address. Before obtaining admittance, every thief is obliged to apply for a ticket, and to furnish particulars of his position. Ned knows the name and address of every man who attends his meetings. He said on Wednesday night he was not without means of obtaining honest work for any who were desirous of leaving their present mode of life; but it is to be feared, from the interesting account he gave of his own history, that this must be his chief difficulty.—*London Sun.*

A New Wrinkle in Shingles.

A new wrinkle has recently been developed in the shingle business. At one of the Doylestown lumber yards a car-load of 24,000 pine shingles was recently received from Michigan without transshipment. These shingles have been sawed out in the ordinary way, and then passed through a planing machine which cuts the surface in such a manner as to leave a number of ridges, about an inch apart, on the exposed portion. It is asserted that shingles prepared in this way will shed rain better and dry more quickly afterwards than the common article. The price is not higher than that of other shingles.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 6:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 1:27 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., at 6 for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00, P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:20 A. M., 12:50 and	6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:20 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:50 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	2:55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1·20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3·20, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·30, 5·40, 6·46, 9, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·05, 9, and 10·50 A. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7¾, 8 10, 9·20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M., 1¾, 6¼, and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05, and 11 A. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 2 and 9·20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·25 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

	Fare.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation	2 25

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 1, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2·00.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 9, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Perot's Malt House on Race Street Burned Out—Loss $65,000—A Fireman Injured.

At a few minutes after 7 o'clock this morning the extensive four-story building running from Vine street to New, occupied as a malt house by F. Perot & Sons, was discovered on fire. The alarm being given, the firemen were on hand quickly. The flames by this time had broken through the third story windows, and the locality of the fire being in such an inaccessible spot (about the middle of the floor) that there was no chance of reaching it with water. The firemen were thus compelled to play the water on the building and through the windows of the second floor. The material of the two upper floors being of a decidedly inflammable nature, the flames coursed through them quickly, and it was not until those floors and the roof were destroyed that the fire was completely extinguished. It originated from one of the barley kilns.

The structure was surrounded by immense warehouses, and in its rear was Dr. Hutter's Lutheran Church, but through the exertions of the firemen all these buildings were saved from total destruction. Frank A. Strack, a member of the United States Engine Company, while on the roof of the malt-house, playing water on the adjacent property, fell through to the fourth floor into the midst of the fiery element, but he succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position, after having sustained severe burns. He was removed to his residence in the vicinity, where his injuries were pronounced not dangerous.

There were about 30,000 bushels of barley in the various processes of manufacture, all of which was destroyed by either fire or water. This was valued at $45,000. The building, which is damaged to the extent of $10,000, was insured for $60,000. The stock and machinery were also insured for $60,000, which will about cover the loss.

The structure on Vine street was divided by a recess which was used as an entrance and exit for the wagons. On either side of this, on the first floor, there were three stores. No. 310 was occupied by John Schymmick, tailor. The Fire Insurance Patrol saved this gentleman a very heavy loss by covering his stock with rubber blankets. Still there was some damage by water, but this is covered by an insurance of $2000 in the New Amsterdam and Germania Companies.

No. 312 was the cigar store of F. E. Rocap. The greater part of his stock was removed at an early stage of the fire and the remainder was pretty well taken care of by the Insurance Patrol.

No. 320 was occupied by George Metzger as a fishing tackle establishment. His loss will be about $500 by water, which is fully covered by insurance.

The Messrs. Perot estimate their entire loss at about $65,000, which will be fully covered by insurance in the Reliance, Delaware Mutual, Fire Association, Spring Garden, Franklin, Girard, United Firemen's, Mechanic, and other offices in this city.

The insurances on the stock and building are as follows:—

STOCK.

Charter Oak	$5,000
Delaware Mutual	10,000
Independent of Boston	2,500
Anthracite	2,500
County	5,000
Spring Garden	5,000
Union Mutual	5,000
Total	$35,000

BUILDING.

Fire Association	$5,000
Girard	7,000
Franklin	7,000
Reliance	10,000
Spring Garden	5,000
United Firemen's	5,000
Mechanics'	5,000
Union Mutual	5,000
Total	$50,000

THE BAPTISTS.

The Anniversaries of the National Societies to be Held in this City Next Week.

The anniversaries of the national societies of the Baptist denomination will be held in this city next week at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets. The programme for the week is as follows:—

On Monday evening, May 23, at 7½ o'clock, the American Baptist Historical Society, Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., President, will hold its annual meeting. The annual report will be read, and interesting addresses delivered, the principal speaker being Professor Osgood, of the Crozer Theological Seminary.

On Tuesday, May 24, the American Baptist Missionary Union, Rev. M. B. Anderson, LL. D., President. Meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue in session during the day and evening. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of Chicago.

On Wednesday, May 25, the American and Foreign Bible Society, Hon. D. M. Wilson, President, will hold its annual meeting, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day the American Baptist Publication Society, William Phelps, Esq., President, will hold its meeting, commencing at 10½ o'clock in the morning and continuing during the remainder of the day and evening. The annual sermon will be preached at the opening of the first session by the Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, whose subject will be—"The World's need of a Baptist Literature."

On Thursday, May 26, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, Hon. J. M. Hoyt, President, will hold its meeting, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continuing in session during the afternoon.

On the evening of the same day a general meeting will be held at Horticultural Hall, for the promotion of the interests of the different enterprises of the denomination. A number of addresses will be delivered on this occasion by prominent persons connected with the Church. Admissions to this general meeting will be by tickets, which may be obtained, free of cost, at the Publication Society's rooms, and at the door on the evening of the meeting.

The committee of arrangements for the different meetings, of which the Rev. J. S. Kennard is chairman, will be session at the First Baptist Church on Monday, May 23, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon throughout the remainder of the day.

A POPULAR MODE OF CONVEYANCE.—The high price demanded by hackmen for the conveyance of people from one part of the city to another, and particularly from the various railroad depots, induced a number of gentlemen to apply to the last Legislature for an act incorporating the Union Transfer Company. The object then was, and it has since been demonstrated to be a success, to carry passengers at an extremely low rate of fare from the depot to their residences or the hotels. Having received a charter, a contract was entered into for the construction of suitable vehicles. Five of these have been completed, and on Monday last a trial trip was made through Fairmount Park. They are built for the accommodation of two passengers each, and are finished in good style, the inside furniture being peculiarly adaptable to the purpose designed. The company intend to have five more completed in a short time, so that, in all, ten of them will be in use. Their cost will reach $15,000. As the demand increases for the vehicles, the present number will also be increased. There seems to be scarcely a doubt that this cheap means of conveyance will be well patronized, and that the system will be kept in the best of order is guaranteed by the character of those having the matter in charge. Messengers of the Transfer Company will be on the trains of the Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Camden and Amboy Railroads, to make arrangements to convey passengers to any point in the city they may desire to reach. These agents are to sell a ticket for a *coupe* at one dollar, or fifty cents for each passenger. That will be the rate of fare for any distance within two miles. Upon application at the offices of the company, Nos. 828 and 901 Chesnut street, a carriage will be sent to the house of any person desiring to go to a railroad depot. For use about the city a vehicle can be had for one dollar per hour.

THE ASSEMBLY.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—The Reports of the Committees Presented.

The General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church was called to order at 20 minutes after 9 o'clock this morning, by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Backus.

Devotional Exercises.

The preliminary devotional exercises were opened by the singing of the 267th hymn, after which prayer was offered by Rev. J. T. Smith, D. D., of Newark, New Jersey.

The Moderator then read the parable of the ten virgins, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., of Brooklyn. After singing again, a prayer was made by Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College.

Rev. Mr. Warner, of Utica, made a short and interesting address. He said he stood at the throne for himself. As he lived and improved the talent that was confided to him he should be judged. We must be faithful over what we have.

After singing the Doxology, the Moderator said the hour for proceeding to business had arrived.

Business Resumed.

The Clerk then read the report of the proceedings of yesterday, which were unanimously adopted

The calling of the roll was dispensed with by unanimous consent.

A Congratulatory Despatch from Dr. Elliott.

The Moderator read the following congratulatory despatch addressed to the Assembly by the venerable Dr. Elliott, who was the Moderator of the General Assembly of 1838, at which the memorable schism occurred:—

"ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., May 19, 1870.—To the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, First Presbyterian Church:—The Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church immediately preceding the separation, sends greeting to the first Reunited Assembly of the same, through their Moderator, praying that their proceedings may be distinguished by the wisdom that is from above, and cemented by the charity which is the bond of perfectness.

"DAVID ELLIOTT, No. 302 Ridge street."

The reading of this despatch was received with evident satisfaction, and on its conclusion the Stated Clerk was directed, on motion, to send an appropriate response to Dr. Elliott.

A Resignation Refused Acceptance.

Judge Melloy tendered his resignation as one of the temporary clerks of the Assembly because both of the temporary clerks were from one body, and both from the West. He therefore nominated Rev. Ezra M. Kingsley, of New York, for that position.

A motion was made that his resignation be not accepted, which was agreed to by the Assembly.

Invitation from the Sunday School Union.

An invitation from the Sunday School Union was read by the Clerk, asking the Assembly to attend the anniversary of that body. Received with thanks.

Governor Pollock stated that the Sunday School Union had made arrangements for the attendance of the entire Assembly at the anniversary of the Union. Admission can be had by tickets only, but a sufficient number would be distributed from the platform of the house at the close of the morning session.

Election of an Extra Stated Clerk.

Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., of Steubenville, O., nominated Rev. Ezra M. Kingsley as an additional Stated Clerk. Mr. Kingsley was unanimously elected.

Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, moved that the reception of abstracts of reports that are not printed be made the second order of the day for to-morrow. Carried.

The reception of the printed reports was then entered into.

Mr. Rankin, of New York, moved to postpone the order of the day until half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon, with the understanding that all the papers belonging to the presbytery should be furnished. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Breed, of this city, moved that the Assembly hear the report of the Joint Committee on Publications. Adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Publications.

Rev. D. Humphrey, chairman of the committee, presented the report.

The report stated that the conveniences at present at the command of the Assembly for the purposes of publication are greatly inferior to the wants. The machinery was only barely able to do the work of the divided Assembly. It will be much more so for the united Church. A new board is wanted of good, strong men. A few men will perform more labor than a large board. A third necessity is the maintenance of a force of colporteurs who will found churches in places hitherto unreached. While no great and radical changes are needed, the time has arrived for a great enlargement of the usefulness of this branch.

The report closed with the following resolutions, which will come up for the approval of the Assembly at a future time:—

1. That the said board and committee are hereby united under the name and title of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

2. That the said board shall henceforth be composed of forty-eight members, one-half of whom shall be ministers and one-half laymen. These members shall be divided into three classes, one class, containing eight ministers and eight laymen, after the present year to be elected annually by the General Assembly for a term of three years.

3. In order to an immediate and thorough reorganization of the board all persons now members of the board and the committee are discontinued, and their membership ceases, and the following persons, taken in equal numbers from each of the late branches, are recommended to fill the three classes. (The names of the members of the class whose term shall expire at different times here follow.)

4. Said board shall hold at least four regular meetings in the course of each year, in the months of June, October, January, and April. Its first meeting shall be held at No. 821 Chesnut street, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the second Tuesday of June of the present year.

5. The executive officers of the board shall be a secretary or secretaries, whose titles and duties shall be defined by the board, and a treasurer.

6. All other internal arrangements necessary for carrying out the purposes of its organization shall be made by the Board of Publication after its reorganization.

7. Each presbytery is directed to appoint one or more of its members a presbyterial publication committee, which committee shall in that presbytery supervise the work of securing an annual collection for this board from each of the churches, shall search out and recommend to the board suitable persons to act as colporteurs, shall correspond with the board in reference to its work in that presbytery, and shall do whatever else may tend to promote the work and interests of the board and to secure a thorough distribution of the board's publications within and throughout the bounds of the presbytery.

8. All the property of every kind now owned by the Presbyterian Board of Publication and by the Presbyterian Publication Committee, or held by any Board of Trustees for the use and benefit of either of them, is hereby directed to be under and placed in possession of the trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and whose charter was approved by the Governor of that State on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1847; and in order that the late two branches of the Presbyterian Church, now happily reunited, may have, as nearly as possible, an equal representation in said Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication (there now being enough vacancies by death and resignation to effect the changes proposed), the Board of Publication is directed at its next meeting in the month of June to elect the following persons to be members of its Board of Trustees:—

For One Year—Alexander Whilldin, Samuel C. Perkins, Arch. McIntyre.

For Two Years—Morris Patterson, William E. Tenbrook.

For Three Years—George Junkin, James Ross Snowden, Robert N. Wilson.

9. The Trustees of the Presbyterian House are hereby directed to convey, by a good and sufficient legal title to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, the house and lot Nos. 1334 and 1336 Chesnut street, now occupied by the Presbyterian Publication Committee in part as a book store, and any other property now in their possession, or which may hereafter come into their possession, for the use of the Presbyterian Publication Committee: and should any legal difficulties be found in the way of making such conveyance or transfer, then the Trustees of the Presbyterian House and the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication are hereby directed to procure as speedily as possible such special enactments from the Legislature of this State, or decrees of any courts of competent jurisdiction, as shall remove the difficulties.

10. It is to be understood by all parties to this arrangement, and is directed by this General Assembly, that this property thus vested in the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, together with all which may hereafter be given to it for publication purposes, and all the net profits of its business, are to be perpetually and sacredly used in the work of publishing and diffusing sacred religious literature, and for no other purpose, in accordance with trusts heretofore accepted and pledges heretofore given.

11. The General Assembly recommends the Board of Publication, as soon as practicable after its reorganization, to sell its house and lot No. 821 Chesnut street, and to provide a large house, adequate to its now extended operations, and to the prospective growth of its business, in the premises Nos. 1334 and 1336 Chesnut street, or in that vicinity.

12. In order that the above recommendation may be carried out so as to provide ample accommodations for the board's future business, and as far as possible for all other Presbyterian interests in this city, without the absorption of any part of its capital now used and needed for the publication and distribution of our religious literature, it is recommended that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be raised among our churches and people for the erection and equipment of said Publication House, and all contributions made thereto shall be recognized as a part of the offering of $5,000,000 which it was at Pittsburg resolved to raise.

13. All the committees and officers of the Board of Publication and of the Publication Committee are requested to continue to perform their respective duties as at present until otherwise directed by the newly organized Board of Publication.

The report was received, and it was ordered to be put upon the docket.

Committee to Revise the Rules.

Dr. G. W. Musgrave, of Philadelphia, moved that a committee of five be appointed to revise the rules of the different judicatories, who shall report at the next Assembly. Carried.

Hon. J. Ross Snowden moved that two thousand copies of the roll be printed for the use of the Assembly. Carried.

Report on Disabled Clergymen.

The report of the Committee on the Relief of Disabled Clergymen was received from Dr. Shepherd. The report recommended the continuance of the present officers. The report was adopted and ordered to be placed upon the docket.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises.

The Moderator announced the names of the Committee on Devitional Exercises as follows:—Revs. E. R. Beadle, D. D., G. F. Wiswell, D. D., D. A. Cunningham, James Y. Mitchell; and Elders Pollock, Hildebran, Carter, and Rankin.

The Delegates from Abroad.

Several commissions were received from various commissioners from different foreign bodies, Among them were those of the Free Church of Scotland, Rev. William Arnot and Professor John S. Blackie, of Edinburgh; those of the United Presbyterian Church of Great Britain, Rev. Dr. Edmund of London, and Rev. Dr. Macleod, of Birkenhead, near Liverpool; and those of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Rev. Prof. Watts and Thomas Sinclair, Esq., of Belfast. Dr. Dill, of Londonderry, had been appointed one of the delegates from the last named body, but his death was announced by a cable despatch recently.

The commissions were referred to the

Committee on Correspondence,

which the Moderator announced to be composed of the following:—

Revs. H. J. Van Dyke, James B. Shaw, J. C. Watson, S. M. Campbell, and A. McLean; and Elders W. Rankin and Robert Russell.

The several other standing committees were then announced, and, after subsequent changes, stood as follows:—

The Standing Committees.

On Bills and Overtures—Revs. P. H. Fowler, D. D., G. W. Musgrave, D. D., S. W. Speer, R. W. Patterson, D. D., H. H. Allen, F. T. Wilson, D. D., H. Kendall, D. D., and J. B. Spottswood, D. D.; Elders J. P. Crosby, Hon. James Pollock, Isaac Scarrill, Julius King, William B. Canfield, Dr. James Taylor, and W. G. Murdocks.

Judicial Committee.—Revs. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., George W. Prentis, Thomas Creigh, H. L. Hitchcock, John Buchannon, J. Few Smith, Robert Hammill, Henry Little; and Elders Hon. H. W. Green, Hon. William Strong, H. K. Clarke, Calvin John B. Skinner, C. L. Olds, George Junkin, and Alfred Hand.

On Polity of the Church—Revs. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., C. C. Beatty, D. D., S. G. Speer, D. D., C. Hawley, D. D., S. D. Alexander, D. D., L. H. Read, D. D., D. M. Halliday, D. D., Robert Patterson, D. D.; and Elders Hon. D. Haines, James Brown, Dr. James Lamb, E. A. Moore, S. T. Freeman, S. J. Thompson, and E. A. Raymond.

On Foreign Missions.—Revs. R. R. Booth, D. D., John Thompson, D. D., Walter Clarke, D. D., E. E. Swift, G. A. Lyons, John Newton, A. Newton, D. D., George Boardman, D. D.; and Elders Hon. W. E. Dodge, Dr. B. McCarlie, A. A. Guthrie, Dr. Joseph Cross, and Stephen Torney.

On Home Missions—Revs. William M. Paxton, Henry Darling, D. D., B. G. Riley, George C. Heckman, D. D., W. A. Niles, D. D., J. R. Dunn, J. H. Trowbridge; and Elders G. F. Wood, Richard Edwards, Samuel Thompson, Dr. W. B. Lyons, Robert Cornelius, W. J. Cornwell, James Paull.

On Education—Revs. S. M. Hopkins, R. D. Harper, Wm. S. Curtis, S. G. Ralson, C. W. Gaertnor, Robert Dickson, William W. Williams, and C. R. Gregory; and Elders Prof. Stephen Alexander, M. S. Converse, J. S. Kirkwood, O. Kendall, and S. H. Mather.

On Publications—James McCosh, D. D., B. W. Chidlan, D. D., C. C. Carr, Trowbridge, I. A. Priest, J. M. Smith, and A. Bryant; and Elders David Keith, J. D. Gillett, J. C. Garrison, F. M. Chase, Nathaniel Ewing, and John A. Renshaw.

On Church Erection—Revs. Howard Crosby, D. D., F. D. Ward, D. D., J. B. Rellinger, D. D., Joseph D. Crum, Thomas R. Crawford, D. D., J. F. Kendall, and Sheldon Jackson; and Elders A. W. Williams, J. C. Lewis, G. W. Fowle, S. R. Parvin, O. B. Cunn, Joseph Ridgley, Dr. W. B. Lyon.

On Theological Seminaries—Revs. Wm. Adams, D. D., D. Reed, D. D. J. P. Wilson, D. D., W. E. McLauren, J. L. Robinson, D. A. Cunningham, P. Mason, and J. A. Lewis; and Elders Professor E. North, D. S. Courtney, R. W. Kingsley, G. R. Fox, and J. W. Holleabach.

On Ministerial Relief—Revs. T. Sprole, D.D., J. H. Noble, D D., James Alexander, D.D., Charles Stebbins, William Irvin, R. H. H. Kellogg, and T. H. Cleland; and Elders Stephen Ives, William Beard, John C. Hines, William Torrey, Dr. W. F. Wilson, and H. F. Kemper.

On Freedmen—Elder General E. M. Gregory, chairman; Revs. S. C. Logan, Horace Eaton, John Stocton, D. E. Berce, D. Tully, A. G. Ennell, J. Bollville, and Charles Brown; and Elders R. McKee, J. W. Edward, and S. J. Monfort.

On Correspondence—Revs. R. J. Van Dyke, D.D., J. B. Shaw, D. D., J. C. Watson, D. D., Samuel M. Campbell, D. D., and A. McLean; and Elders William Rankin, Jr., Robert Kassell.

On Narrative of Religion—Revs. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., W. P. Breed, D. D., R. Kingsbury, D. D., and R. G. Thompson; and Elders J. E. Warner, Hon. E. P. Doty.

On Leav of Absence.—Revs. J. T. Dnglish, J. L. Robinson, W. W. McKenney, and O. M. Johnson; and Elder G. W. Simons.

On Mileage—Elders Lewis Chapin, F. A. Tschiemey, and Robert Carter.

On Finance—Elders J. D. Vermilye, E. A. Lambert, David Robinson, and J. Ross Snowden.

On Devotional Exercises—Revs. Elias R. Beadle, D. D., George F. Wiswell, D. D., David A. Cunninghan, and James Y. Mitchell; and Elders Hon. James Pollock, William L. Hildeburn, Robert Carter, and Thomas Bond.

The Union Theological Seminary.

Dr. William Adams, of New York, submitted the following:—

Whereas, In the recent negotiations for reuniting the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, great importance was attached to some uniform system of ecclesiastical supervision over the several theological seminaries of the denomination; and

Whereas, The Directers of the Union Theological Seminary in New York—an institution founded before the disruption of the Presbyterian Church, belonging exclusively to neither of its branches, and administered upon its own independent charter—desirous of doing all in their power to establish confidence and harmony throughout the whole Church in respect to the education of its members; and

Whereas, It has appeared to many, and especially to those who took an active part in founding the Union Theological Seminary, that there are many disadvantages, infelicities, not to say at times perils, in the election of professors of these seminaries directly and immediately by the General Assembly itself—a body so large, in session for so short a time, and composed of members to so great an extent resident at a distance from the seminaries themselves, and therefore personally unacquainted with many things which pertain to their true interest, and usefulness: therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, being all of them ministers or members of the Presbyterian Church, do hereby memorialize the General Assembly to the following effect, viz.:—That the General Assembly may be pleased to adopt it as a rule and plan in the exercise of the proprietorship and control over the several Theological Seminaries, that so far as the election of professors is concerned, the Assembly will commit the same to their respective Board of Directors on the following terms and conditions:—

1. That the Board of Directors of each theological seminary shall be authorized to appoint all professors for the same.

2. That all such appointments shall be reported to the General Assembly, and no such appointment of professor shall be considered as a complete election if disapproved by a major vote of the assembly.

And Further be it resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, persuaded that the plan proposed in the memorial will meet the cordial approval of the patrons, donors, and friends of all these seminaries, and contribute to the peace and prosperity of the Church, do hereby agree, if the said plan shall be adopted by the General Assembly, that they will agree to conform to the same, the Union Seminary in New York being in this respect upon the same ground with other theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church.

The Affairs of the Princeton Seminary.

Attention was called by Dr. G. W. Musgrave to the report of the Board of Directors of Princeton Seminary, which was read by the Clerk.

The report states that in the opinion of the board the salaries of the professors ought to be increased to $3000 per annum, and the board hereby requests the Assembly to so increase them from May 1, 1869. The following paper has been unanimously adopted by the board:—

"In the negotiations leading to the union of the two branches of our Church it was unanimously agreed by the joint committee that as the theological seminaries connected with the 'New School' were either independent or under synodical control, any seminary under the General Assembly of the 'Old School' might, at the discretion of its Board of Directors, be freed from the direct control of the Assembly of the united Church. This was regarded as due to fairness and courtesy.

"As, however, the endowments of this seminary are held on the condition that it should be subject to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, it can neither be rendered independent nor placed under the control of one or more synods. The board therefore respectfully requests the General Assembly so to alter the plan of the seminary that that the directors shall hereafter have the right to appoint and to remove the professors, subject to the veto of the General Assembly, and also the right to supply their own vacancies, subject to a like veto.

"This would leave the institution subject to the control of the Assembly, as no man could have a place either in the faculty or in the board of whom the assembly did not approve. It would require the following change in the plan, viz.:—

"Article 1—'Of the General Assembly.' Section 1 (should read). As this institution derives its origin from the General Assembly, that body is to be considered as the fountain of its powers. Section 2. The Board of Directors appointed by the Assembly shall have the immediate control of the seminary. Section 3 to be omitted. Section 4 to remain as it is.

"Article 2—'Of the Board of Directors.' Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of twenty-one ministers and nine ruling elders, and shall have power to fill its own vacancies, subject to the veto of the General Assembly. Section 2. The Board of Directors shall have the power to elect the professors and to remove them from office, subject to the veto of the General Assembly. They have also the power to suspend temporarily a professor preliminary to and pending an investigation of charges against his life or doctrine. These to be followed by sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, which are to remain as they are. Section 10 to be omitted.

"Article 3—'Of the Professors.' Section 1. The number of professors in the seminary shall be increased or diminished as the Board of Directors shall from time to time direct. Section 2 to remain as it is. Section 3 to remain as it is. Section 4. The salaries of the professors shall be determined by the board. The other salaries to remain as they are.

"It was also resolved that Messrs. Junkin, Findlay, and Sharswood be a committee to examine Article VII of the plan of the seminary, and to propose to the Assembly such alterations as may bring that article into harmony with the other alterations proposed in the report just adopted.

"Respectfully submitted,

"By order of the Board of Directors,

"WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, Secretary."

The Adjournment.

After the transacting of unimportant business, the announcement of committee meetings, and the like, the Assembly adjourned until half-past 3 o'clock.

The new Moderator, Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., who presided throughout the session of this morning, is a silver-haired and genial-countenanced man, with an unmistakably clerical demeanor. He is about fifty-eight years of age, and for a long time has been settled over his present charge in Schenectady, N. Y., a church which was connected with the late "Old School" branch. Dr. Backus is also one of the trustees of Union College. His nomination for the Moderatorship by Rev. Dr. Adams, one of the leading men in the late "New School" branch, was neatly done, and his unanimous election was an earnest of the harmony which is to reign in the Church in the future. As a concession to meet this advance on the part of the "New School" men, Dr. Musgrave, of this city, of the late "Old School" branch, nominated Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., of New York, for the position of Stated Clerk, the second office of importance being thus accorded to a representative of the late "New School" element.

THE P. E. CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Report of the Committee on Episcopal Residence—Parochial Reports—Diocesan Mission Work, Etc. Etc. Etc.

The convention reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock precisely. The minutes of the preceding session were read and adopted. The list of churches in arrears to the Episcopal and Convention Funds was then read, showing a deficit of over $700, one church owing $96.

The Committee on Episcopal Residence reported as follows:—

The Committee on an Episcopal Residence respectfully report that after the adjournment of the last convention, and in accordance with its instructions, the committee had the property which had been purchased for an Episcopal residence, and so reported to the convention, conveyed to the Trustees nominated by the convention, viz., Thomas Robins, John Wetherill, and Thomas H. Montgomery, who are Trustees of the Episcopal Fund. That these premises have been in the occupancy of the Bishop of the diocese since October 19, 1869.

That the cost of the property, as originally purchased, including policy of insurance, was ..... $20,228·96

Subject to a ground rent of ..... 6,000·00

Cost of additions and repairs to the property and of furniture for the same ..... 11,383·33

Total cost of residence and furniture ..... $37,612·29

The committee have been unable promptly to extinguish the ground rent, in consequence of the non-payment of subscription by parishes, amounting to $2522, but are happy to state that a part of this sum has now been paid, and the remainder otherwise provided, so that the incumbrance of $6000 will be immediately extinguished. The documents, including schedule of furniture, are in the hands of the above named Trustees. The contributions for the expenditure of $37,612·29 were as follows:—

From churches	$6,586·29
" individuals	30,763·72
" interest earned	262·28
	$37,612·29

The following resolution is respectfully offered:—

That the Committee on an Episcopal Residence be discharged.

S. V. MERRICK,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
H. H. HOUSTON,
ASA PACKER,
GEORGE PLATT.

The following amendment was offered:—"That the report be printed in the journal, and after the cancellation of the ground-rent the committee be discharged."

The report was then adopted.

The thanks of the convention were then returned to the committee.

Rev. Mr. Harris offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to select designs for a diocese seal, and that they have them executed. This was referred to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Welsh offered the following:—

Resolved, That the mode of altering canons be referred to the Committee on Alterations of Canons for consideration, and that the same report to the next convention.

Mr. J. V. Merrick offered the following:—

Resolved, 1. That a committtee of five be appointed, of which the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of this House shall be members, to revise, and, if necessary, amend the details of the existing form of parochial report, so that a complete statement of parish work can be obtained, particularly as to income, expenditure, and financial condition. 2. That the period to be hereafter covered by the annual reports of parishes shall be that terminating with Easter Monday of each year. 3. That the Secretary be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue the revised form of report without further action by the convention.

Dr. Beesley moved to strike out Easter Monday and insert May 1.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Rev. Mr. Mears offered the following:—

Whereas, The church at Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., heretofore known as Trinity Church, has received and is now working under new charter and a new name, that of St. Paul's, duly approved by the Bishop and Standing Committee, therefore

Resolved, That the name St. Paul's be put upon the record of this convention instead of that of Trinity. Adopted.

Dr. Paddock offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Bishop be requested to select twelve clergymen who shall be willing at least four times during the year to present the case of diocesan missions to those parishes in which collections for the same have not been made, which shall express their desire therefor, and that the names of said clergymen be published for the information of the rectors of these parishes and others.

Mr. Welsh desired that the number twelve should be stricken out, and that the Bishop be allowed to fix his own number.

Dr. Paddock opposed this.

Dr. Watson—This is because the gentleman is High Church. (Laughter.)

Dr. Rudder remarked every year the time of conventions had been occupied in the discussion of this subject and no result attained. He was of the opinion that a pastoral from the Bishop, or corresponding action on the part of the clergy, would accomplish the desired object.

Mr. Wm. J. Alston, of St Thomas' (colored), made a strong address in support of the resolutions. His church he thought was the humblest and poorest in Philadelphia, yet it had never failed to respond to all demands made upon it in the cause of missions. A few Sundays ago, a disagreeable day, there were but thirty-three persons in the church, yet the collection averaged $3 per head; this, too, in the face of the fact that the income of the richest of his members did not exceed $50 per week. He was of the opinion that the subject should be officially presented in all the churches of the diocese.

Rev. Mr. Appleton stated that he had no confidence in the Diocesan Board of Missions. A great amount of money passed into their hands, but no good resulted therefrom. His own church gave $1200 on one occasion, but he never heard of it afterwards. He desired to see the resolutions voted down, and to see the convention march forth with hearts full of love for Christ after the example of St. Paul. He believed only in personal action and personal effort, and not in centralization of funds.

After some further discussion the resolution was amended so as to incorporate the words, "and such laity as the Bishop may appoint," and strike out the word "four" and insert "one or more," and then adopted.

The President then announced as the committee provided for by Mr. Merrick's resolution, Rev. Dr. Benjamin Watson, Rev. W. H. Hare, and J. Vaughan Merrick.

A resolution of thanks was then passed to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Lincoln Home and the Trustees of Girard College for invitations extended.

A resolution of thanks to the rector and vestrymen of St. Luke's Church for the use of their building and their courtesy was also adopted.

Dr. Beesley moved that 1000 copies of the journal of the convention be printed, and offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Secretary shall be instructed to furnish those entitled to receive copies of the journal of the convention with the same, bound in cloth, when they shall have notified him of their desire to obtain them in this form, and shall pay the cost of binding. Adopted.

The Committee on the Insurance of the Lives of Clergymen was continued.

Rev. J. A. Hains offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Form of Parochial Report be requested to insert the item of "parochial schools" in the form of said report.

The Committee on Parsonages reported progress, and was continued.

The Committee on Canons were not prepared to report.

The Committee on the Proposed New Canon were discharged.

Mr. George M. Conarroe offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the feasibility and propriety of securing minority representation (by means of cumulative voting or otherwise) in elections by the conventions of this diocese, to report at the next convention.

A resolution was passed that Christ Church, Huntingdon; Emanuel Church, Mont Alto, Franklin county; and Zion Church, Tuscarora, not having complied with article 4 of the constitution, be no longer allowed to send a deputy or deputies to the convention.

The thanks of the convention were tendered to Rev. E. A. Warriner, of Montrose, Pa., for the able convention sermon delivered by him.

Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Mauch Chunk, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Bishop of the diocese be respectfully requested to provide, either by adaptation of the prayer for Congress, or by setting forth a special form for prayer in behalf of the Legislature of this State, to be used in public worship during its sesons.

The whole subject was laid upon the table.

Rev. Dr. Drum offered the following:—

Resolved, That it is the right of the rector or minister in charge of a parish to preside at all parochial and vestry meetings where the charter does not contain anything which forbids it. But if there be no rector or minister in charge, or if he waive his right, one of the church wardens or vestrymen shall preside.

The matter was referred to the Committee on the Alteration of Canons.

The subject of the education of the sons of the clergy was referred to a committee of three to report next year. The President appointed as the committee provided for by Mr. Conarroe's resolution Rev. Drs. Hare, Howe, Rudder, G. M. Conarroe, and Isaac Hazlehurst. G. W. Hunter and Judge Stroud were added to the Committee on Alteration of Canons, also Mr. R. R. Montgomery and Rev. S. E. Appleton.

The Registrar's report was then read.

After the reading of the rough minutes of the day's session, and appropriate religious exercises, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE WILL OF MARY P. LOXLEY.—The Register of Wills has issued the following order with reference to the alleged last will of Mary P. Loxley, deceased, which has been a matter of dispute for some time:—

And now, May 19, 1870, it is ordered by the Register that further proceedings in the matter of the paper writings purporting to be the last will and codicils thereto of Mary P. Loxley, deceased, be discontinued, and that the caveats filed in said matter be dismissed, and that the said last will and codicils thereto, marked respectively J. H. C., April 19, 1870; first, J. H. C., April 19, 1870; second, J. H. C., April 19, 1870, and third, J. H. C., April 14, 1870, be duly admitted to probate; and that letters testamentary thereon be granted unto the surviving executors therein named.

THE REUNION OF THE ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—To-morrow the seventeenth annual reunion of the Alumni of Girard College comes off at that institution, it being the occasion of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard. The exercises, which will commence in the morning at 11·30 o'clock in the main building, will consist of music by McClurg's Silver Cornet Band, addresses by W. H. Allen, LL. D., President of Girard College, William Welsh, Esq., President of the Board of Trusts, Colonel Wm. B. Mann, George R. Maguire, Esq., and the singing of an anniversary song by the Alumni. At 3·30 o'clock in the afternoon a grand promenade concert will be given, and after the concert there will be an exhibition drill by the College Cadets.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—On account of the damage done to the Academy of the Fine Arts by the hail-storm, the exhibition of T. Buchanan Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride" was abruptly brought to a close, much to the disappointment of a large number of our citizens. Mr. T. B. Pugh has now secured the Artists' Fund Gallery, No. 1334 Chesnut street, opposite the Mint, where the picture will be placed on exhibition for a short time. At this gallery the picture will be in some respects more advantageously placed than it was at the Academy of Fine Arts. The exhibition will open to-morrow, and it will be made additionally interesting by the reading of the poem three times each day by Mr. J. B. Roberts, the eminent tragedian.

ORATORIO OF THE "MESSIAH."—The lovers of music, and our Presbyterian friends especially, will be pleased to know that the Handel and Haydn Society has been engaged to give, in their best style, this popular and grand oratorio, in honor of the General Assembly, at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, May 31. An improvement over the usual mode of providing such entertainments is, that the commissioners will be distributed through the house instead of being seated in a body, thus leaving as good seats for their friends who purchase tickets. The sale of tickets will be announced in a few days. Of course the house will be filled to its utmost capacity.

OUR GREAT NATIONAL PARK—THE VALLEY OF THE YO SEMITE.—Philadelphians justly feel proud of their magnificent city park, the New Yorkers of theirs, and the Brooklynites of the new Prospect Park of that city; but all Americans should feel a just pride in preserving as a great national park the wonderful valley of the Yo Semite in California—a spot unsurpassed on the globe for wild, sublime, and magnificent scenery. Professor Silliman, of Yale College, is to give our citizens some conception of the charms of this famous spot next Monday evening, in the Academy of Music. Secure your tickets in time.

ROW AT A FAIR.—The colored folks of West Philadelphia are now holding a fair at Thirty-seventh and Market streets. Last evening a disturbing element, in the shape of Frank Pearce, got into the room and caused a general panic by flourishing a revolver. He expressed himself as determined to shoot some one, but he was saved being taken to the scaffold by Policeman Moore putting